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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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No. 10

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Seek Kidd's Treasure—Taft Plans For Congress—Record Number of Immigrants Land—Hamburg Belle Trots Fastest Mile—Airship Races Succeed.

SEEK BURIED TREASURE:—Another expedition has been fitted out to hunt for the treasure supposed to have been buried by Capt. Kidd, the notorious pirate of the Atlantic Coast. The treasure is supposed to be on Oak Island, N. S., and it is a fact that drillings in the place where the treasure is said to be brought up gold coins and pieces of wood. Thousands of dollars have been spent in this place, trying to get the gold. A stream of water protects the buried treasure.

TAFT IN COUNSEL:—Pres. Taft has had a rather strenuous week consulting with leading statesmen and politicians. As a result he has announced unofficially that he will strongly advocate a postal savings bank in his message to Congress this fall. He had a long talk with Senator Aldrich on the currency problem, but with no result.

HARRIMAN VERY SICK:—E. H. Harriman has arrived at his country home at Arden, New York, where he is very ill. News from his bedside has been mostly suppressed, and his exact degree of danger is not known to many people. There have been rumors that he would have to be operated on, and also that he was so low that oxygen had to be administered to keep him alive. Also, it has been reported that he is well enough to manage his business deals.

CIGARETTE KILLS TEN:—Of course it had help, but one cigarette, put into the wrong place last week, resulted in the death of ten men near Key West, Fla. The wrong place was a box of dynamite and fuses, to be used on the construction of the East Coast Railway.

AIRSHIP RACE:—Any one who has had any doubt that the air has really become a highroad, over which men may travel, would have had his doubts settled if he had been at Rheims, France, last week when aviators from all over the world met in races. The Wrights were too busy elsewhere to take part, but the chief prize, that for the fastest trip, was won by an American, Glenn H. Curtis. An Englishman, Henry Farman, won the prize for the longest trip, going 112 miles without alighting. The speed trip was made at about sixty miles an hour.

FLOODS DROWN HUNDREDS:—The Santana Catrina river in Northern Mexico experienced the most disastrous flood in its history last week, and as a result hundreds of natives were drowned and several whole villages swept away.

POSSE LYNCHES MAN:—A negro convict who escaped in Georgia was pursued and finally killed by a posse, after he had killed one man and wounded two others. His body was burned because of the hatred for him the posse felt, and a race war was narrowly averted, other negroes were so enraged.

JEROME TO RUN:—District Attorney Jerome, of New York, who has been so severely attacked for his alleged failure to prosecute certain big criminals, who, he says, are beyond the reach of the law, has decided that he will seek vindication, and run again.

WOMAN SOLDIER DEAD:—Mrs. Sarah E. Thompson, the only woman carried on the pension rolls as a "soldier" in the War of the Rebellion died last week, it was she who discovered and reported to the Union officers the hiding place of Gen. Jno. Morgan, after he had terrorized Ohio.

FOREIGNERS COME:—The largest record for passengers from Europe coming in one day was made at New York last Thursday, when 6,220 persons reached this country from abroad.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

A BIG COLLEGE

Some of the Advantages of Such a Combination of Schools as Berea Explained—Many Departments Give Good Chances to Everybody.

In our issue of last week a brief mention was made of the many differing courses of instruction offered by Berea College, which make it possible for any one, almost, to find here just the kind of instruction they want. Berea is not merely a college, or normal school, or a model school, or a trade school; it is all of these things at once; and here each student can find exactly the combination of teaching and training which is best adapted to his or her particular needs.

And as we showed last week, all the equipment is the best possible, and every provision had been made to assist the student in every possible way. The teachers who have charge of the work here, too have been very carefully selected, and have training and natural ability which is unsurpassed. In fact, the schools offers the best and most complete chances for a first class education for young people of any in Kentucky.

In the articles following this, are set forth a few of the advantages offered in the different courses. These are not all, by a good deal, for there is not room to tell of all. If there are other things about the school which you want to know, write to Will C. Gamble, Secretary of Berea College, for a catalogue. Also tell him in what course of study you are most interested, and he will give you full information.

CHANGES IN COURSES OF STUDY

The second revision of Berea's catalogue, just issued, shows many changes in courses of studies, especially in normal, preparatory, and college departments. The time for recitation has been lengthened to one hour, a change which will greatly add to the efficiency of the instruction. So far as scheduling and assignment of classes are concerned, the semester plan, common in most colleges has been adopted with exception of certain courses in the normal which must begin in January. This is a saving of one-third time in the offices in issuing schedules, in recording grades, and in sending out reports. For convenience of students payments are to be made as formerly, by the term or half term.

But the most notable changes are in courses of study. In the normal department an entirely new course has been established covering four years of college work and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy; this will be welcome news to many present and prospective students in this popular department. The present forward movement in education in Kentucky—and all the South—means there will be many calls for well qualified teachers. The far-seeing teacher will not fail to note this advance and coming need and will prepare for it by getting his Bachelor of Pedagogy degree at Berea. The academy courses have been recast. The general plan is intensive work, four "solid" subjects four hours each per week, plus one hour course in Bible. This is strong preparation for subsequent college work.

NEW COLLEGE COURSES

But the most noticeable changes are in the college department proper. The courses have been materially strengthened and enriched; daily recitations equalized so that there are no more "heavy" and "light" days; the range of electives greatly widened; in principle, the "group system" with its majors and minors adopted so that a student may do considerable specialization in preparation for post-graduate work. Courses are arranged for one, two, three and four hours per week according to the subject; full work will consist of sixteen hours per week on the part of each student.

An unique feature of the new arrangement is the "consulting period" when all recitations are off. On Monday this is the first recitation period, on Tuesday, the second, etc. During this time each teacher is expected to be in his room for the express purpose of being consulted by students who are taking work in his classes and who may be in need of assistance. This plan ought to mean very much in strengthening scholarship and in bringing about a closer relationship between student and teacher.

"Vocational schools" is a new term in American education. Under this

(Continued on fourth Page.)

You Will Like Him!
Whispering Smith



When THE CITIZEN comes.

A man who would try to cut a tree with a dull ax is about as wise as the fellow that would try to "get along" without a newspaper, or with a poor one.

THE OTHER MAN'S RIGHTS.

It is not often that this editor feels called upon to preach a sermon, but he saw an incident the other day which makes him feel that there is at least one he would like to preach, and preach so loud that every man woman and child in the country would hear it. And the text for the sermon would be "There are two sides to every case, even your own."

It is always hard for any man to believe that he has been wrong. When he gets into a dispute with a neighbor he always believes that the neighbor is wrong, and that in sticking to his point that neighbor is doing him a serious injury. It was such a case as that which the editor saw, in which two old friends were separated because of a little dispute which was not worth a dollar to either of them, but in which each believed the other was doing him an intentional injustice. "I could forgive the injury," each one says to day, "but I can never forgive him for standing up for his point when he was so clearly in the wrong. It shows that he is not a safe man to deal with."

And yet both men were wrong, the each felt sure he was right. But, each one was so constructed that he could not see things from the other point of view. Each insisted that the other man should look at it from his way, and neither would make any effort to meet the other man's views. It is often that way. We all hate to admit that we may not be exactly right, and we pay no attention to the other fellow's arguments, just because we will not take the trouble to see his point of view.

It is a queer thing, but one which every thinking man knows, that there is no single act which is either right or wrong—that everything depends on the circumstances and the idea which the man doing the act has in mind. So it comes about that when two men have different ideas in their minds, they will disagree as to whether a given act is right or wrong. And each one will be right from his own point of view. But, unless the other fellow manages to find out what ideas the first one had in his mind, he will never be able to understand how they came to disagree, and he will blame the first one for being "in the wrong." That really should only mean that he disagreed.

There is an old legend bearing on this subject, which we ought all to remember whenever we have a disagreement with a man. According to the story, two knights were riding thru the country when they came to a cross roads where there stood a statue of a knight in full armor, such as fighting men used to wear, and holding a big shield. The two knights met exactly beside the statue, and began to talk about it. They agreed that it was a very fine statue, and the one mentioned how much he liked to see the "golden shield."

"Why, my friend," said the second, "the shield is silver."

"No," said the first, "it is gold."

"You lie," said the second, "it is silver."

"Liar yourself," retorted the first, "I can see plainly that it is gold."

Soon they fought, and both were mortally wounded. As they lay dying a priest came along, and asked the cause of their quarrel. They told him and he got up and looked at the statue. When he came back he said that they were both wrong, that one side of the shield was painted gold and the other side was painted silver, but that the shield was iron.

According to the story, the two knights shook hands, and died friends, but many a couple of friends has split up over just such a trifle, and has never gotten together again.

Each man, must, of course, do what he believes is right. But he must remember that he is different from all other men, and that they have the same right to follow their own consciences. There is no proof that a man is wrong because he disagrees with you, and even if he is, he has a right to be, and it is no reason for personal feeling. You can disagree with him, and be friends yet. If he is a good man, and has been a good friend to you, it is all the better if you can disagree and be friends. Just try to see how he looks at it, and even if you can't agree that he sees right, it will make you have a kinder feeling for him. If you can do this you will keep a lot of friends you would otherwise lose.

A POOR KINDNESS.

It is remarkable how often things are not what they seem in this world—how often selfishness of the worst type goes under the name of "love" for instance. Take the case of a "loving" parent and a growing boy or girl. Every one knows that for a child's best good it should learn to be independent of the old folks—every bird has got to fly on its own wings, at the last. A child cannot have the protection of its home very many years. All that it accomplishes has got to be done on its own hook, and to be worth anything it has got to learn to be independent—to have a safe and sure judgement of its own, to care for itself, to guide its own feet. And to do this, it is necessary for a child to go away from home—to go somewhere where it will have a chance to learn, a little at a time, to do these things. There is no place so good as a good school, where the child can take its first lessons in freedom with a kind teacher watching for any slips.

But how often, when the time comes for the child to go away, the parents say they cannot spare the youngster, because they "love" it so. And so the child stays at home, and loses the best chance it will ever have to fit itself for life. What kind of "love" is this, that makes a child lose such things? As a result of this "love" the child will be poorer all its life, it will be less able to get along in the world, it will be less likely to make a good name for itself, it will be more likely to fail in all that is worth while in life, in short, it will carry the burden of inefficiency and ignorance and weakness all thru life, just because of this "love" of the parents. Does a feeling which puts a burden like that on ones child deserve the name of love? And do you know anyone who has some of that feeling? Better be sure that there is none of that kind of "love" among the reasons which will keep your boy or home from school this fall.

READ THIS!

New Teachers Department of The Citizen, Begins Next Week, Will Have Many Fine Features—Something for Men not Teachers, too, if They Have Brains.

There is no more important class of people in any community than the teachers, and The Citizen, as a paper which is working for the good of the whole community, wishes to pay especial attention to the needs and wishes of the teachers in the public schools. We have already succeeded in getting for them two splendid books by Prof. Dinsmore, the last which ends this week, and we are now going to begin a new feature, to be run each week, and to be known as the Teachers' Department. Feeling unequal to the task of conducting this department adequately, the editor has secured the co-operation of Professors Charles D. Lewis and Ellis C. Seale, both of Berea College, and well known thruout the mountains. Their reputation needs no advertising.

There will be at least three splendid features in the new department. One will be a series of timely articles on the work and duties of teachers. These articles will be both helpful and suggestive and will appear from time to time as they can be obtained.

Another feature will be the printing of answers to any questions which teachers wish to send to this department. If there is any hard problem about your school teaching, any thing which is a little too much for you, or which you do not quite know how to handle, write to us about it. We will print the answer, with as much of your letter as is necessary. We will not use your name, but simply the initials which you sign at the bottom of your letter, but you must also sign your full name so that we will know who you are.

Finally, and this will be a feature for others as well as teachers, we will print each week some different problem in arithmetic—a real jaw breaker—which the smartest of our readers can put their brains to work on. Mr. Seale will have special charge of these, and his reputation as a mathematician is enough to insure that the problems will be worth while. Send in your answers and three weeks after each problem is printed we will publish the best solution we have received, with the names of any other solvers who have sent in correct answers. If any of you have good, tough problems, send them in too. We will be glad to use them.

GOOD THINGS

This week The Citizen contains a large amount of interesting material about Berea College. Every prospective student and every parent of one, should read these articles—and the ordinary reader will find them interesting.

Don't overlook the announcement of the new Teacher's Department. This feature will be one of the best ever printed, not only for teachers but for every thinking man or woman.

Our great serial, The Lion's Share, ended last week, and this week we have no serial. Next week, however, will come the beginning of a fresh one, Whispering Smith, by Frank H. Spearman. It is a story of the Far West, of railroading and cowboy life, with a delicate touch of romance and stirring and thrilling action from start to finish. It is a story of the fighting days which are fast passing, and it is written by a man who was there, and is besides a master in telling a tale in a fascinating way. You won't want to miss the story, and your friends won't either. We have put off starting it a week, just so that they could subscribe. Now is the time to get the whole of this great serial.

How It Happens.

By following the line of least resistance a good many men get married.

Burning the Candle.

To use more of the candle than is usually possible, fit a cork into the candlestick, leaving about a quarter of an inch space around the top. Run a heavy needle through the cork and push the candle down on that.

Disillusioned.

The man who married a girl who had received a medal in cooking school soon arrived at the conclusion that it must have been a leather one.—Exchange.

A Quiet Lover!
Whispering Smith

IN OUR OWN STATE

Bradley For Harmony—Last Week the Hottest This Year—Think Tobacco Society a Trust—Still in Owsley Raided.

BRADLEY CALLS FOR HARMONY:—Sen. Bradley, at a dinner given in his honor in Louisville Saturday night, made a strong plea for harmony in the Republican ranks in the state, and even supported the Republican ticket in Louisville, tho he fought its selection and has been opposed to Mayor Grinstead. He declared that the power of the party was threatened unless all factions got together.

HOTTEST WEEK:—The week which closed Sunday was the hottest of the year so far. The hottest day was Saturday, when the official temperature at Lexington was 91 degrees.

FUSION TICKET:—The Republicans and Independent Democrats of Lexington have joined and nominated a strong Fusion ticket against the aggregation set up by the Democratic machine there. There are a good many indications that the majority of the voters in Lexington are tired of the present administration.

WILL SUE TOBACCO SOCIETY:—A number of independent tobacco men are planning to bring suit against the Burley Tobacco Society on the ground that it is a trust under the United States laws, and a combination in restraint of trade. Suit will be filed at Covington.

SHINERS RAIDED:—Marshals Mays and Doty in a raid near Idamay in Owsley County last week arrested Bill Hardy and Sam Cole as alleged moonshiners. The officers went out again with warrants for eight or ten more men.

O'REAR AFTER GOVERNOR:—Judge Ed C. O'Rear in a speech Saturday in which he urged another tobacco pool, made several statements which were taken as reflecting on Gov. Willson and on his attempt to suppress the night riders.

BACK IN PARIS JAIL:—All the negroes who broke jail at Paris last week have been re-arrested and are back under double guard.

BRADLEY AT LONDON:—Senator Bradley, Congressman Hobson and others were among the prominent speakers at the famous Laurel County Fair at London last week. The fair was most successful.

BUYS PAPER:—Col. W. P. Walton, who recently sold the Frankfort State Journal to Beckham, has now secured control of the Lexington Gazette and will become its editor.

The Joint Committee from the various Anti-Tuberculosis Associations in the State which have been engaged for the past few weeks in perfecting plans for the organization of a state Association, has announced that all preparatory arrangements have been made and a conference between representatives from each county in the State will be held late in September, at which definite action will be taken.

The proposed meeting will be held in Lexington and a very interesting and instructive program has been arranged, which will cover a period of two days.

HUSH!

WHISPERING SMITH.

ALWAYS WELCOME

Don't fail to look at the picture at the head of the paper this week. The Citizen has come, you see, and the family is looking at the local news.

This picture is typical of what happens in two thousand homes in Kentucky every week. The Citizen visits that many families weekly, and is in most very welcome. It has made good its place as the best family and home paper in Kentucky and has always a lot of good reading matter for every member of the family.

This week Berea College is paying for a good many extra copies to be sent to people who do not usually get The Citizen. We wish to ask of them that they will not only look over the matter about the College, but also will take note of the paper itself. They will find it a mighty good paper, and one well worth reading weekly. It should be a welcome visitor at the homes of many people to whom it goes for the first time this week. If such will turn to the last page, and read there the advertisement of The Citizen, they will find full information as to prices and premiums. We would be very glad to hear from them and they can be sure of the best of treatment from us.

NEW
Boone Tavern
NOW OPEN

Clean - Cool - Comfortable

Good Home Cooking, Deep Porches,
Pure Mountain Water piped direct
to the hotel. Long distance Tele-
phone in each room.

Rates \$2.00 to \$2.50 a day

Special Weekly Rates. Rooms single or in suite with bath.

Your Comfort - Our Pleasure

WHEN AMERICA IS FIFTY YEARS OLDER

By RAPHAEL ZON
of the U.S. Forest Service

IN THE last analysis all material wealth, all the comforts and necessities of life, are the product of two elements—nature and labor. It may be truly said that nature, or the earth, is the mother of labor and the father of all products necessary to sustain human life. The richness and prosperity of a country, therefore, depend on the presence of natural resources within its borders, such as water, minerals, forests and cultivable soils on the one hand, and intelligent human energy on the other to shape them into the forms necessary for the needs of man. Of the two elements the natural resources are indispensable, for in a country like the desert of Sahara all human effort would be of but little avail. The growth of a nation depends, therefore, upon the extent of the natural resources and upon the knowledge of how to use them with as little destruction as possible.

The resources of a country fall naturally into three groups—water, minerals and land—which represent, respectively, resources which are inexhaustible, resources which are exhaustible and cannot be renewed, and resources which are exhaustible but can be renewed. It may be questioned, indeed, whether there is such a thing as an inexhaustible natural resource. Even water, through the denudation of the drainage basins, may become irregular in its flow, or through the careless disposal of refuse may become polluted so that it cannot be used. Mines are illustrations of resources which are exhaustible and not renewable. Gas, oil, coal and iron once



LEGEND
19% Absolute Forest Land
2% Intermediate between Agricultural and Forest Land
51% Agricultural Land
26% Grazing Land
2% Barren Land

United States through the growth of cities, the building of railroads and the general development of commerce and non-agricultural industry. The possibilities for increasing the productivity of the 300,000,000 acres of our public grazing land are very great.

About two per cent. of the total land area will forever remain desert. There are but few areas within the United States which, on account of the intense heat, very low temperatures, alkali or lack of rainfall, are unfit for the use of man and may be truly considered desert land. Such land is found in the Southwest about the Gulf of California.

ports. Apparent exceptions to this rule appear in the cases of Bulgaria and Serbia. These countries, while at present importing more wood than they export, possess considerable areas of forest, now inaccessible, and, with the development of means of exploitation and the increased demand for lumber they will in time become exporting countries.

From this we may infer that a country in order to be self-sustaining as regards its timber supply must have an area of about 100 acres of forest land for every 100 inhabitants. The area necessary to supply all the wood needed for home consumption will vary of course with the per capita consumption; and the 100 acres per 100 inhabitants must be considered the minimum area, because it is based upon a moderate per capita consumption such as is found in densely populated countries of Europe, like Germany or France.

The same minimum area for every 100 inhabitants necessary to make a country self-sustaining can also be deduced in another way. At present Germany imports 353,000,000 cubic feet of wood from abroad. To produce this amount of timber Germany would have to possess a forest area of 17,000,000 acres in addition to the 35,000,000 now available. In other words, she would need 52,000,000 acres of forest in order to meet her own timber requirements, or 93.2 acres for every 100 inhabitants. Germany is an extremely good example with which the productivity of the forests of all other countries can be compared, because her forests can be taken as a standard of productivity.



IN A WASHINGTON WHEAT FIELD

gone are gone forever.

Of all the natural resources the only one which contains within itself the possibility of infinite renewal is land. The nation should therefore be most vitally concerned with the conservation and improvement of this resource. Human control over such natural resources as minerals is limited. The only possible means of conservation is the avoidance of waste, but their ultimate exhaustion is unavoidable. With agricultural and forest land, however, it is otherwise. Land can not only be conserved, but constantly improved and its yield increased. While in England the iron ores and the coal are becoming constantly harder to get and their exhaustion is threatened, the agricultural land, after a thousand years of cultivation, is now more productive than ever. The wheat fields of England, under intensive cultivation, yield 30 bushels to the acre, while the virgin fields of America on an average yield less than 13.

If a far-sighted national policy in the conservation of natural resources is to make provision for an ever-increasing population, then the greatest possibilities lie in the direction of developing the land in all its forms—field, forest and range—for, notwithstanding all possible economy in the use of the non-renewable resources, they are bound to decrease as time goes on.

One hundred years ago the United States east of the Mississippi river was an almost unbroken forest, comprising something over 1,000,000 square miles, or about 700,000,000 acres. Now, after about a century of settlement, there are not more than 300,000 square miles of merchantable forest land in the eastern United States. About 330,000 square miles have been cleared for farm land. The remainder has been culled of its valuable timber and devastated by fire or else turned into useless brush land. With the growth of population and the greater demand for agricultural land, the ratio between farm and forest land will change still further. The forests will be more and more crowded into the mountains and upon soils too thin or too poor for agricultural purposes. It may be safely assumed that in 50 or 100 years the proportion of land devoted to the different purposes will change almost as much as it has during the past century. These changes will occur especially in the eastern part of the United States, because there the forest is not confined, as it is in the west, to high altitudes, where agriculture is generally impracticable. In the west the forests, with a few exceptions, as in the low country around Puget sound, are in the mountains, which rise in the midst of semi-arid plains, and their original area of 150,000 square miles, half of which lies in the Sierra Nevada and in the Cascades and half in the Rockies, has changed but very little since settlement. In the west the increase of agricultural land must be secured chiefly through the irrigation of the semi-arid land.

If we take a long look ahead into the future and try to picture to ourselves what will be the ultimate proportion of farm, forest, range and desert in this country 50 years from now, in the light of the increasing demand for agricultural land and of an approximate knowledge of the climatic conditions and the physical properties of the different lands in this country, we shall get something like the condition shown in the diagram.

The area devoted to agriculture in a half century, instead of being 21 per cent. of the total area, as it is now, will be nearer 50 per cent. That this is not an overestimate is indicated by the fact that during the last 50 years the improved farm land in this country



DEVELOPMENT OF WATER POWER

has advanced from 113,000,000 acres to 415,000,000 acres, an increase of nearly 370 per cent.

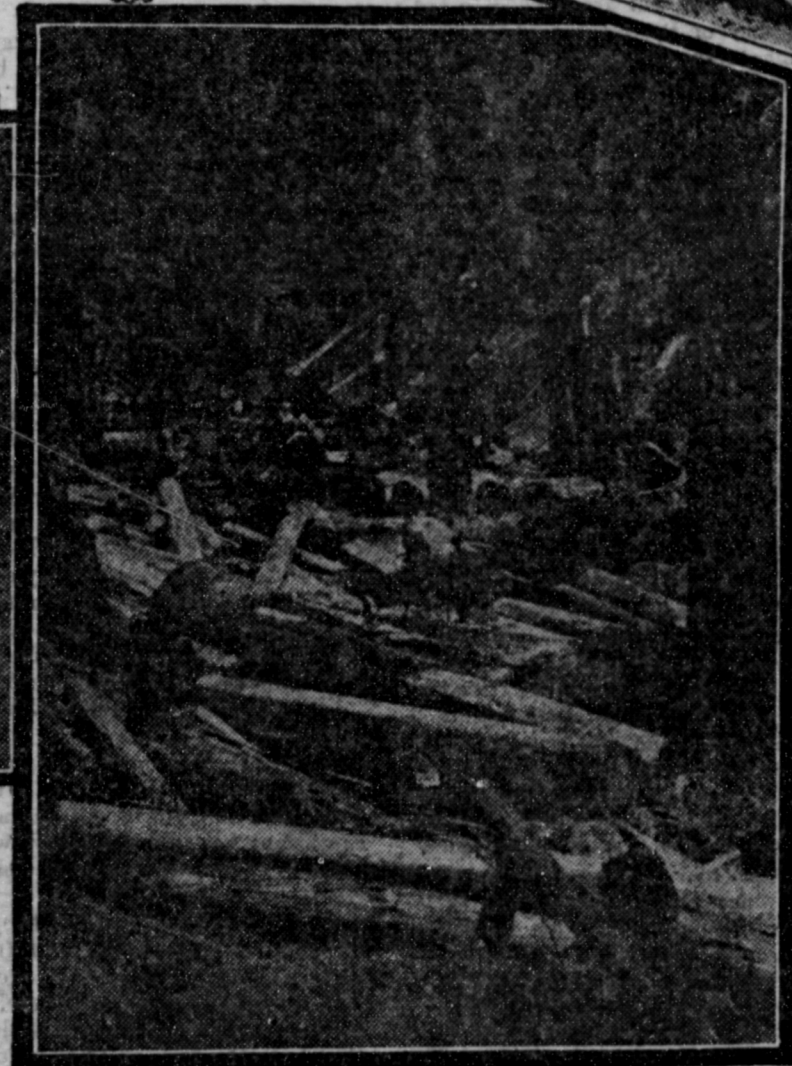
With more intensive methods of cultivation larger yields will undoubtedly be obtained from the same area, yet the area itself under agricultural crops will have to be increased, especially if we are to remain an exporting country.

In Belgium the arable land forms 63 per cent. of the total land area, in Denmark 68, in France 48, and in Germany 47. These countries are not exporters of cereals, although their methods of cultivation are highly developed. France is especially interesting as a criterion, because its methods are most intensive and it is the only country that is self-sustaining; it produces 98 per cent. of all the cereals which it consumes. There is little doubt that our population in the next 50 years will reach 50,000,000, or about 50 persons per square mile. Whether the acreage of improved farm land will increase at a much faster rate than the population, as has been the case in the past, or whether it will grow at the same or even a slower rate than the population, the future alone can tell; but increase it must.

In mountainous Switzerland only 17 per cent. of the land is cultivated, and in Sweden and Norway, situated in an unfavorable climate and with a scanty population (29 and 18 persons per square mile, respectively), the proportion of arable land is 8.7 per cent. and 1.3 per cent., respectively.

Land chiefly valuable for grazing will form about one-fifth of the extent of the United States proper. This land originally lay west of the one hundredth meridian, in the plains and mountain valleys, but with the advance of dry farming its eastern boundary has been shifted farther west to about the one hundred and third meridian. This land receives but a scanty rainfall and can produce neither forest nor field crop, but supports a vegetation of hardy grasses. It was formerly the natural range of millions of buffalo and is now the grazing ground of herds of cattle and sheep. This land will remain largely a natural range, since the area which can be irrigated and thus reclaimed for agricultural purposes, or which can be used for dry farming, is comparatively small.

According to government estimates, the available water will be sufficient to irrigate 71,000,000 acres, or one acre in 7½ of the whole region. The reclamation service, however, does not expect to reclaim more than five per cent. of all the arid land. This area, together with that used for dry farming, will barely suffice to counterbalance the reduction of the productive area in the



IN THE NORTHWEST WOODS

in Nevada, in Utah and in Oregon in the form of arid basins. Ice-bound deserts are found in Alaska and on the glacier-covered mountains. This land must, so long as the climatic conditions of the country continue as they are, remain unproductive.

The land chiefly valuable for growing forests will shrink to about 360,000,000 acres, less than one-fifth of the extent of the United States proper. Together with the wood lots, which will continue to form part of the farm land, the total forest area will amount to approximately 450,000,000 acres, or a fourth of the total land area.

Will this area be sufficient to provide a population of 150,000,000 people with all the timber needed for construction, ties, poles, pulp and all the various uses for which wood seems to be the only suitable material and to protect the soil from erosion, regulate the stream flow and exert its wholesome influence upon the lives of the people?

With the exception of those countries which have naturally a humid climate, like Great Britain or the Netherlands, the countries with a forest area of only 20 per cent. or less show usually to a marked degree bad climatic conditions, with prolonged droughts, frosts and alternating floods and low water, as a result of the reduced forest area. Portugal, with a forest area of only 3½ per cent. of the total; Spain, with 16 per cent.; Greece, with 13 per cent.; Turkey, with 20 per cent., and Italy, with 14 per cent., are good examples.

While the area absolutely necessary for the regulation of streams and the protection of soils can be determined only approximately and indirectly, the area necessary to make a country self-sustaining as regards the production of timber can be found with greater accuracy. If we compare the exports of the different countries with the forest area for every 100 inhabitants we find that countries with 92 acres or more per 100 inhabitants have a surplus of exports over imports, while those with 85 acres or less have a surplus of imports over ex-

In this country, where the per capita consumption is six times as great as that in Germany or France and the annual growth per acre may be estimated roughly as one-third of that in those countries, the forest area would have to be 1,500 acres for each 100 inhabitants, or more than twice the present area, in order to maintain the present cut. The present area of 775 acres for every 100 inhabitants at the present per capita consumption and annual growth per acre would be sufficient to meet our own needs if there were not present a supply of virgin timber, the accumulated capital of centuries, to meet the deficiency. With the exhaustion of this remaining virgin supply, which can last only about 30 years more, there must come a time when not only all our exports of timber must cease, but there will not be enough wood for home consumption.

Even as it is, the total exports of wood from this country amount to only five per cent. of the lumber cut, while the surplus of exports over imports is only 1.8 per cent.—an insignificant amount. This shows clearly that we have practically ceased to be an exporting country and the tendency will be more and more toward becoming a wood-importing country.

How shall this shortage be met? With an increasing demand for land for agricultural crops there is little hope of increasing the extent of forest land. As we have seen, the area necessary for this purpose would have to be more than double the present area and this is entirely out of the question. Much of the land now under forest, but capable of producing crops, will have to be cleared and tilled to provide for an increased population. All the evidence, therefore, is that the land under forest will during the next 50 years be reduced to 450,000,000 acres and this reduced area will have to provide for a population almost twice as large as the present. Nor will there be much hope for covering the shortage of our home production by importations from abroad.

The demand for timber is constantly growing all over the world. It increases at the rate of five per cent. annually. If we compare the total excess of imports over exports of all wood-importing countries of Europe with the total excess of exports over imports of all wood-exporting countries we shall find that there is a deficit for Europe of 141,000,000 cubic feet, which is met at present by imports from North America. Sweden, Norway and Austria-Hungary have already touched the highest point in their exports. Russia could probably increase to some extent its exports from the north, where there are still large areas of virgin forest, but the growing scarcity of timber in the other parts of the empire make it very unlikely that larger supplies of timber for export will be available. Canada is still able to increase its exports, but the drain upon the Canadian forests is growing every year and they will remain the only source of supply to satisfy the urgent needs of the rest of the world for coniferous timber after Austria-Hungary and Russia cease to be exporting countries.

The growing demand for wood material must be met, then, not by an increase of the forest land nor by depending on imports from abroad, but by an increase in the productivity of the forest and a decrease in the waste, to which chiefly is due the fact that the United States has the greatest per capita consumption in the world.

Paul's Third Journey —Closing Scenes

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 12, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 21:1-17. Memory Verse 13, 14.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"The will of the Lord be done."—Acts 21:14.
TIME.—The journey from Miletus to Jerusalem occupied about four weeks, from May 1 to May 27, A. D. 57.
PLACE.—At Tyre and Caesarea were made the principal stops, till they arrived at Jerusalem.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

A Delightful and Instructive Journey with Paul and His Companions.

1. Homeward Bound from Miletus.—Vs. 1-3. In our last lesson we left Paul and his companions at Miletus where he had a long conference with the Ephesian elders. After a sad parting Paul's company embarked again, on Sunday morning, May 1, for they must take the vessel when it was ready to sail.

Cos (Gk. Cos), their first port, was 40 miles south of Miletus. It is a small island off the coast of Caria in the southwest corner of Asia Minor.

The next day they sailed 50 miles to Rhodes (V. 1), an island southeast of Cos, off the southern coast of Caria. "Thence unto Patara," near the mouth of the river Xanthus in Lycia. Here they, changed vessels, passed along the shores of Cyprus, where Paul and Barnabas preached the gospel in their early days. "And landed at Tyre," the commercial emporium of Phoenicia on the northern borders of Palestine.

3. Paul's Experiences at Tyre.—Vs. 3-6. Tyre was about 350 miles from Patara, and could be reached in three or four days. Tyre had been "one of the greatest and most famous cities of the ancient world." There were many Jewish associations with Tyre. Hiram, the king of Tyre, aided Solomon in building the temple (1 Kings 9), B. C. 1000.

4. "And finding the disciples." The apostles' example may be well followed by those who go from place to place in these modern days. Instead of waiting in silent obscurity till some "Christian finds them out," let them search for the disciples, and seek to do Christian work, speak to Christians, take part in meetings, go to the Sabbath school, and then many a complaint will be removed, and many a dark day among strangers will be made light.

"Tarried there seven days" while the vessel was discharging and taking in its cargo.

Who said to Paul through the Spirit, that he should not go up to Jerusalem. There is no contradiction between this statement, also repeated at Caesarea, and St. Paul's assertion that he was going to Jerusalem under divine guidance.

The Farewell. After the seven days the people bade Paul and his companions a most affectionate farewell, accompanying him to the ship. It is interesting to note that even the children went with their parents to the ship. It reveals a new note in Paul's character, that the great man, busy with world-wide and centuries-long duties, attracted the love of the children.

3. Paul's Experiences at Caesarea.—Vs. 6-14. "We took ship." The voyage now was nearly due south. The first day from Tyre brought the travelers 30 miles to Ptolemais (named from Ptolemy), the ancient Accho, the modern Haifa. Here they greeted the Christians, and the next day they sailed 30 or 40 miles to Caesarea (named from Caesar), the Roman capital of Judaea and the official residence of its governors. Here were the headquarters of Philip, the evangelist for this region.

4. Philip . . . one of the seven deacons appointed at the same time with Stephen. He is to be distinguished from Philip, the apostle.

5. Philip "had four unmarried daughters . . . which did prophesy," not in the sense of predicting future events, but of speaking the truths which God revealed to them.

10. "We tarried there many days." The Greek means rather "more days," i. e., longer than they expected, or "several days." "From Judea a certain prophet, named Agabus," coming lately from Jerusalem, he knew the feelings of the Jews toward Paul.

11. "He took Paul's girdle," like those used to bind the loose flowing robes worn in eastern countries. "Thus saith the Holy Ghost." Through whom the revelations to the prophets of old were given (Acts 18: 25). "So shall the Jews . . . blind." By instigating the Romans to do this act. The Jews were the real source of the persecution.

12. "Besought him not to go." Inferring that this was the intention of the prophecy.

13. "What mean ye to weep and to break mine heart?" The intense sensitiveness of St. Paul's nature shows itself in every syllable. It was with no stolid hardness that he resisted their entreaties. "For I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die."

14. "We ceased," because (1) to go on persuading was a vain labor; (2) it only added to Paul's burden, instead of saving him from it; (3) they began to realize that Paul was guided by the Spirit, and understood the message better than they.

IV. Arrival at Jerusalem.—Vs. 15-17. 15. "We took up our baggage," an early English word from the verb "carry" as our modern word baggage is from "bag," or luggage from "lug." "To Jerusalem" a journey of 64 miles according to Harnack.

16. Here they went as guests to the house of "Mnason of Cyprus."

Popular in Paris



The gown on the right is of cornflower blue marquisette, lined. It is trimmed with bands of Egyptian embroidery in tones of green and blue. The hat is of golden yellow, trimmed in hydrangeas and velvet ribbon.

The frock in the middle is of white linen, with a trimming of blue and white embroidery. The vest is of tulle silk mull, and a cravat of black satin. The hat is of black Milan straw, with black velvet ribbon and a white aigrette.

The gown on the left is of anasthyst batiste, with insertions of filet lace and a chemisette of white mull. The hat is of violet straw, with a double plaiting of lace.

ELBOWS REQUIRE MUCH CARE

Effects of Season of Net and Lace Sleeves Must Be Carefully Removed.

"Elbows which have been scrubbed by a season of net and lace sleeves will need very careful coddling before they may appear with grace in the ball dresses of winter. One authority advises rubbing the joint every night with olive or almond oil, giving it a good scrub with a stiff brush and soap and water beforehand. A careful drying with a soft old cloth is an important point, but it is while the flesh is still warm and the pores open that the oil is supplied. In extreme cases of roughness the operation is helped by an oil-soaked pad which should be bound on at night.

A flesh brush may also be employed to advantage on the small eruptions which sometimes appear on the upper arm and upon the back between the shoulders. As lack of circulation is generally the cause of these, the friction will cause their entire disappearance in time and keep the skin immune from a second crop. The flesh brush is likewise necessary for removing the dead skin from the body, for if these dry particles are left to smother the pores the skin can never present a healthy or clean look. Use the brush with a five-minute's dry rub, and then after the bath wield it courageously for a good five minutes more.

PRETTY TAFFETA WAIST.



House of biscuit-colored taffeta trimmed with narrow brown velvet ribbon, the ends of which are fastened with gold buttons.

The tucked chemisette is of chiffon, with yoke of guipure, of which the cuffs are also made.

Suits for the Autumn.

There has been much conjecture concerning the tailored suit of the future should the panier become popular. But at last an inkling has been given of what we may expect.

One of the suits for earliest autumn is of cheviot, with a very long coat. The gown underneath is trimmed around the hips with a short tunic of the cloth itself. This, while it fits the figure, is cut on panier lines or circular, and it is only evident when the coat is removed.

CARRY ALL THE IMPEDIMENTA

Useful Dressing Pouches Have Attained the Popularity That They Deserve.

Automobile dressing pouches are rapidly superseding all kindred receptacles, as they not only hold an amazing amount of luggage, but may be crowded into a surprisingly small space. They are made of tan or stone gray waterproof moire, leather lined and strap handled, of khaki rubber-proof material, English pigskin, patent leather, russet or black, alligator and genuine walrus skin.

Grain leathers of various kinds of finish are employed for combination bags, which have a lower portion adapted for holding skirts and an upper section supplied with cold cream, boracic acid and soap receptacles, as well as compartments for brushes and manicure tools.

FIXES THE DANCING SLIPPER

Small Piece of Waxed Tape All That Is Necessary for Comfort and Safety.

Many girls find the low-cut shoes and pumps difficult to keep on at the heel, but since this style of boot is fashionable they persist in wearing them on all occasions. A piece of waxed tape, the narrowest width procurable, run through the binding at the top of the shoe and tied beneath the bow or rosette in front, will help considerably to keep the boot from "pumping" up and down at the heel. The same scheme may be tried with satin evening slippers.

For suede pumps, black or white, bows made of the same leather are now more fashionable than either felt ribbon pump bows or fancy buckles.

In purchasing suede pumps it is better to buy those with wooden heels, as the leather heel runs off so quickly and thus ruins the whole effect of the shoe. In white shoes especially it is advisable not to have the leather-covered heels, which become stained so quickly with grass or mud, and which stains it is often impossible to eradicate.

Fashions in Trimmings.

In trimmings Dame Fashion has stamped her approval on pipings, laces, buttons of the large and small sizes, embroidery and braids on the late summer gowns. Princess, baby Irish, duchess lace are all used. The nets, which have answered the purpose of collar and vest for so long, are relegated to second position.

Slips for Frocks.

The shops now offer at small prices slips of muslin, white or colored, to go under transparent frocks. These have a lace-edged ruffle, are cut low in the neck, and have straps on the shoulders edged with lace.

Silk or Crepe de Chine.

When cleaning small pieces of silk or crepe de chine or any fancy piece, first wash in castile soap and hot water, then dip in benzine, which lends color and brilliancy to it.



CLUBS INSTEAD OF SALOONS.

Reading and Lounging Rooms Arranged by Railroad Companies for Use of Employees.

The Southern Pacific Company has adopted the policy of building club houses at division points, the main object being to keep its employees away from saloons. This is an excellent idea, says the Los Angeles Herald. The Santa Fe has, for years, had accommodations and comfortable reading rooms at principal points. It has gone further and has sent out lecturers to speak on interesting topics from time to time.

The club houses so far erected by the Southern Pacific Company for their employees on the Pacific coast include buildings at Roseville and Dunsmuir, in California, and at Yuma and Tucson in Arizona. There is nothing cheap about the buildings or the furnishings. The cost ranges from \$10,000 to \$35,000 each, and they are furnished with hot and cold baths, libraries of fiction and reference books, correspondence tables and stationery, billiard and bath rooms, game and recreation rooms, barber shop, cigar counter, a restaurant which is never closed, and large bedrooms. From 15 to 25 cents buys a good meal, 15 cents pays for a clean bed, and ten cents for a bath.

The Chicago City Railway Company is fitting up comfortable and attractive club rooms for its car men. They will contain libraries, billiard rooms, pool tables, barber shops, bootblack stands, shower baths, and assembly halls, with stages and pianos.

This is an excellent idea. It is not surprising to learn that these club houses have been most successful. As frequently suggested, the good people who are continually roaring about the "rum fiend" and doing impossible politics, could accomplish vastly more good if they would only establish substitutes for the saloon. Think or say what you will about the saying that the saloon is the poor man's club, that saying is absolutely true, all the same. Take, for instance, the gloomy, sloppy weather that we often have in Los Angeles early in the year. Where shall a man go of an evening, who is unmarried, and whose only home, perhaps, is a cold ten by twelve bedroom in a cheap lodging house. Have you ever seen the "sitting room" in one of those cheap lodging houses? It is enough to drive one to worse places than a saloon.

Many men resort to a saloon on an evening not so much for the sake of the liquor—a couple of glasses of beer during an evening—but for the warmth, and light, and cheerfulness which they find there. Where else are they to go? The Y. M. C. A. has accommodations for a limited number, but there you are expected to be fairly well dressed, and a workmanman is often too tired to go and dress up of an evening. Besides, at these establishments there is not the freedom which men find—and have a right to expect—in a saloon.

TEMPERANCE MOVE IN SWEDEN

Cause Assuming Vast Proportions in That Country and Societies Increasing Rapidly.

"They still drink in Sweden, but they likely will not do it long," remarked O. L. Nelson of Stockholm to a Washington Post reporter.

"Already one-tenth of the whole population belongs to temperance societies. It takes seven of these societies, among them the W. C. T. U., to accommodate the membership of this one-tenth, and there are many total abstainers outside. There are 6,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance union in Sweden, and there doubtless would be many more if so many women had not become members of other temperance societies before the advent of the W. C. T. U.

"Sweden has a students' total abstinence association with a membership of 11,000. This remarkable institution appears to give a hopeful promise for the future. The W. C. T. U. and other societies in Sweden have successfully handled the government for last month the Swedish parliament gave a large grant toward courses of temperance instruction for teachers this year and next and the city of Stockholm grants 1,000 kronor yearly to a permanent temperance exhibition. The 'local veto' bill has been thrown out, however, by the first chamber, though it passed the second.

"Two large towns in Sweden are dry, and in the villages of the whole country there are not 100 saloons. The temperance question has assumed so much importance in Sweden that every political party must take account of it and have it in its platform."

Progress of Temperance.

The best evidence we know of that temperance sentiment is making progress is the action of the liquor men. They are filling the mails with papers and pamphlets which argue that prohibition is a failure. We think these gentlemen have waked up too late—Exchange.

1885 Berea College 1909

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1221 students from 23 states and 6 foreign countries.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$8.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.
SPRING—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 15, 1909.

The first day of Winter term is January 5, 1910.

The first day of Spring term is March 30, 1910.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

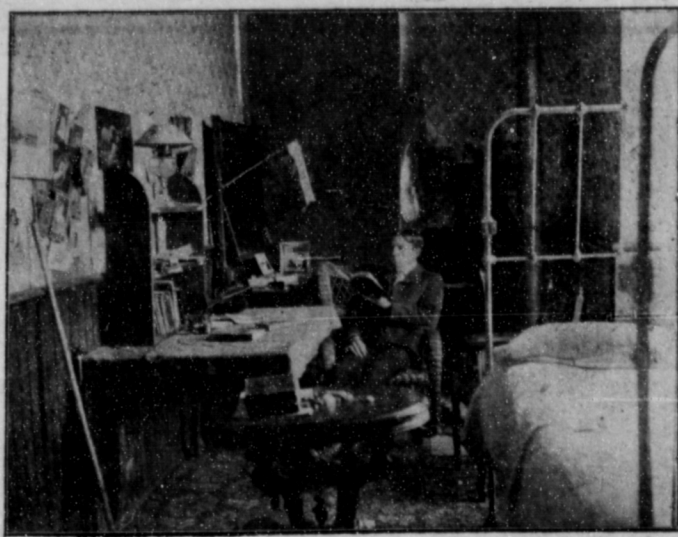
WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.



Student's Room in Berea.

THE SCHOOL

PLAYTIME IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Educational Value of Play.

By J. W. DINSMORE

(Continued from last week)

The sand pile has a never ending charm. In addition to rivers, mountains and lakes the children will construct houses, barns and fields and make them real with people, animals and implements. The clay will come into use for moulding chickens, pigs, cows, horses and men. Bits of boards, sticks and bark will help in constructing buildings, fences and tools. The inventive powers will be exercised to the full and the teacher will find the whole an excellent source of language lessons. The swings should not be so high as to be dangerous and should be daily inspected as to their safety.

A number of singing games should be taught to the children, such as, "Jolly is the Miller," "My Father and Mother were Irish," "Skip to my Loo," "Burying Giant Growlglum," "Hunt the Needle's Eye," and others that are generally known.

The boys for variety will enjoy Leap Frog, Hop Scotch, Hunt the Sheep, Tag of War and all games that require agility, strength or skill. Jumping and running stunts are familiar to all. Indoor games for inclement weather there should be a number of quieter games to relieve the tedium of indoor life. These may include guessing games, songs, making pictures of animals blindfolded, ring, button, button who's got the button, counting out games, reciting Mother Goose rhymes, checkers, authors, charades and so on. No attempt is made here to furnish an exhaustive list. Enough are suggested to give the teacher a start with the hope that each one will make a thoro study of the subject and secure a usable list that

will not only afford fun and frolic but will be of actual benefit in the in the development and education of the pupils. The need of an awakening on this subject in country schools is so urgent that the author was glad of the opportunity to write an additional chapter for the second edition of this book.

The cities throughout the country are taking up the subject of better facilities for play with vigor and are spending many thousands of dollars for playgrounds, apparatus and for experienced directors. The needs and rights of country children should have no less attention. In many respects the country has the advantage of the city. In the latter enormous sums must be expended for space sufficient for playgrounds while in the country an abundance of space may be had almost for the asking. Materials, too, are plentiful and cheap and as these two are the chief requisites the country should take the lead rather than lag behind.

A FORMER SUGGESTION REPEATED.

Every country school should set apart a day near the close of the term for field exercises. This suggestion has been made in a previous chapter but needs to be repeated here. It will greatly add to the interest in the sports and will keep pupils in school that would otherwise drop out. If every college in the land can afford a field day for the older boys and girls surely the country school need not hesitate for fear it will be a day lost. Let every teacher give it an honest trial and he will be convinced of its value.

A BIG COLLEGE

(Continued from First Page)

general head are grouped a number of schools: business, home science, nursing, agricultural, carpentry, brick-laying, printing, etc. Their aim is thoroughly to fit young men and women, who cannot linger long in college to become proficient in wage-earning in their specialty. Meanwhile they are receiving all the general cultural advantages of the institution, lectures, concerts, library, bible study, the christian associations, social life, personal touch with many of the teachers and advanced students and thus get far more than a mere technical education. Not a few of them will later return for further study and some for a full college course.

In these various ways Berea College is keeping well in the forefront in educational movements. When one considers that all its large resources are placed before individual students for less than one hundred dollars a year he readily understands why more than a thousand students, from twenty seven states and several foreign countries throng its halls and that its dormitories are crowded to full capacity.

NEW ACADEMY DEAN

Prof. F. E. Matheny, who comes back this year to take charge of the Academy Department succeeding Prof.



Marsh, who becomes Dean of the Vocational Schools, is well known to many friends of Berea, having been here for many years, both as student and teacher. Born in Ohio, in 1868, he was graduated from Berea in 1898, after winning his way thru school by the most courageous struggle against odds which would have daunted any but the strongest heart and defeated

any, but the most undying preservation.

He taught here for two years after his graduation, then went West on account of his wife's ill health. For nine years he has been principal of schools at Casper, Wyoming, a town of 3,500, where the school is thoroly modern. His record there is exceptional, as for a long time no man had been able to hold the place for over two years, and he is the first man that ever gave continued satisfaction.

During his work there he was a constant student and won other academic degrees—that of Master of Pedagogy at the University of Wyoming, in 1900, and the Master of Arts at the University of Denver in 1904. He also studied five terms at the University of Chicago, doing special work in history, political economy and education. Students in the Academy will find him a great source of help, and there is no doubt that he will prove a popular and efficient teacher and dean.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT

The people of Kentucky are becoming awakened to the needs of the Public Schools and there is a growing demand for REAL TEACHERS. Not makeshifts, who sit out a term with a hand full of lifeless boys and girls, but young men and women who can attract pupils to the school by their enthusiasm, hold them there by the skillful way in which they handle them once within their classes, and send them out into the world with a high ideal of life and its duties.

Progress will be so rapid in the next few years that only those who thoroughly prepare themselves can hope to stay in the great work of the rural schools. Dead timber will be cut off and only the best held.

The Normal Department of Berea College, seeing the move of improvement before it arrived made large preparation to meet the demands of the new conditions. This has been accomplished in a number of ways. First, the first year or county certificate training course, has been lifted and the sub-normal term of 24 weeks put

A QUIET LOVER—

WHISPERING SMITH.

It's He— Whispering Smith

under it to meet the demands of those who must teach the third grade schools. This allows the first year to do a broad and thorough work in the common branches. Second, as formerly provided, a State Certificate course of two years, 22 weeks each beginning after Christmas is offered to accommodate those who teach during the fall. This course fits for the State Certificate examination and a higher quality of teaching. Third, for those who do not need to teach in order to stay in school, a new arrangement has been made. The State diploma course, which required a full year after the State Certificate course, has been arranged so that it may be taken in two full years work after the teacher has attained the standing represented by a first grade certificate.

This means a great saving of time. By the former plan 80 weeks was required, while now 72 weeks covers the same ground making a clear gain of 8 weeks.

Fourth, beyond these courses is the Bachelor of Pedagogy course much strengthened over former years, a short college course fitting for High School teaching and County or City Superintendent's positions.

Three classes of persons should enter school this fall.

First, those who need a full year of work in order to be sure of a first grade County certificate.

Second, those who are to spend two full years in school and finish the Diploma course.

Third, those fortunate and forseeing young men and women who can enter for a full college course in order to fill the many good positions which the new Law and the new Educational awakening in our state will create.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

The Vocational Schools give a student the opportunity to acquire skill in some trade or occupation and to thereby increase his earning capacity; and to allow him the same time to continue his book education.

Students of this department have the privilege of enjoying all the general advantages that Berea College offers. These include the Library, Lecture Course, Literary Societies, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Athletic Sports, Gymnasium, bath and all other general activities of the school.

There are two distinct lines of work. First, courses which require the completion of the common school branches for entrance. These are the Business School, The Home Science School and the Agricultural School. Besides taking the technical work in each of the above courses, every student has the opportunity to select other studies from the Academy and Normal Courses, that meet his individual needs.

The Business Department has greatly enlarged and improved its equipment during the summer and is in condition to carry work in accordance with the most approved and up to date methods.

Mr. Livengood, the head of this department, has a large practical experience in banking, and office business and knows exactly the kind of training a person needs in order to succeed in the line of work he desires to take up. Most men and women working in stores and offices would do their work much easier and in a great deal better way by taking our course in Book-keeping.

Again the average office worker will nearly or quite double his wages if he is either a skillful stenographer or typewriter, and is almost sure of doing so if he is both.

The second line of work offers an opportunity to students who have not completed the common branches to acquire skill in some line of work which will increase their earning power and at the same time enlarge their general usefulness as citizens. Students who can read and write fairly well and understand common fractions, and who are mature enough to have a reasonable amount of common sense, and to do the work of a man or woman, may enter anyone of the following courses:—Nursing, Carpentry, Bookbinding, Bricklaying, Farming and Gardening, Practical Housework, Printing, Telegraphy, and Woodwork Machinery.

The telegraph school is in the hands of a skillful and practical operator who has had actual experience in railroad offices and knows just how to prepare men for this line of work.

Special fees have to be paid in order to enter some of the above courses. The number which can be admitted to these various courses is limited and applicants are advised to write for full particulars to M. E. Marsh, Dean of the Vocational Schools, before starting to Berea.

The low rates for board room rent and for living expenses generally in Berea make the entire cost for any of these courses much less than it is in the average school.



One of the Vocational Schools—Brick laying.

FARMER'S COURSE

The Farmers Academy Course, as offered in Berea College, has many advantages that should be considered. It offers to every young man that has finished the graded school, an opportunity to learn how to make the farm an attractive place to live, and also how to increase the income, and at the same time make the farm more valuable.

About one-third of the work relates directly to farming, the other two-thirds consist of the more practical studies of an Academy or High school course. Two years are required to complete the work.

The first year takes up Horticulture, the study of plants, care of the garden and fruit; farm crops, a study of soils, seeding, tillage, drainage and crop rotation; animal husbandry, stock judging selection and feeding.

The second year takes up, forestry, care of forests and their influences upon soil, rainfall, flow of streams and climate. Farm management, roads, buildings, drainage, selection of stock, buying and selling, farm accounts, flowers, fruit etc.

Perhaps some will say that this course is not long enough. We agree that a longer course would be better, and so we have arranged for graduates of this course to enter Wisconsin and Cornell Universities, and receive credit for work done here.

A last year's graduate will enter Wisconsin in the second year.

These other schools are much more expensive, why not begin at Berea? We hope to see twenty-five entering the first year class on September 15.

MODEL SCHOOLS

No department of Berea College is doing more for its students than the Model Schools is doing. Last year this department enrolled more than six hundred students and we are expecting a larger attendance next year than ever before. This department is intended for students who are not far enough advanced to enter the Academy or Normal Department. Every year there are large classes composed of young men and young women who have not had good school advantages and are behind in their studies. They are not placed in classes with children of the same advancement, but are classed with those who like themselves are behind. So no one need hesitate to come to Berea and enter the Model Schools because he is behind his age.

The Model School students have the same general advantages, boarding hall, lectures, library, societies, etc. as college students.

The common branches are taught in the best manner by trained teachers. Usually there is only one grade in a room giving plenty of time for each recitation. Besides regular work in the common branches, every grade receives lessons in singing, music, reading, drawing and Bible. The upper grades, all receive lessons in farming. The boys above fourth grade receive one lesson a week in woodwork and the girls in cooking or sewing. Students of this department may learn carpentry and if far enough advanced printing, shorthand, book-keeping and telegraphy.

Many young people prepare in the eighth grade to get teachers certificates and go out and teach.

All books used in the Model Schools are furnished free to the students.

There is also a Night School for Model School students in which those who have not money to enter the regular grades may study, working thru-out the day on the farm or in the shops thus paying their expenses and laying by credits for the next term.

The best term of the year is the fall term. Students accomplish more this term than any other. We urge people expecting to enter the Model schools to come the fall term and if possible stay all year. We will give you a hearty welcome.

Listen!

Whispering Smith

GOING AWAY TO SCHOOL

In perhaps no other thing should a person exercise greater care than in the quality of the school he attends. Prof. Thomas of the Chicago University once said, there was little difference in the intelligence of men; but that little difference is the all important thing in each man's life. It is this little difference in people which causes some to succeed in life and others to fail. It is the difference of two seconds that causes one horse to win and the other to lose the race. It is the difference between the cost price of goods and the selling price that interests merchants.

Just so it is in high schools or academies. In the main two schools may look alike but there is just enough difference in the two to determine the entire future life of the boys that attend each. In no other period of a person's life do seeming small things do so much to determine his future course as in his teens. The following are a few things, any one of which may start a pupil on a successful life.

LARGE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT. Hard study is contagious just the same as idleness is, the only difference being that a student is more easily infected with idleness. It takes a large school atmosphere to infect boys with the hard study habit!

GOOD LECTURES, FINE LIBRARIES, COMPLETE SCHOOL APPARATUS AND THE RIGHT KIND OF SCHOOL SPORTS.

Any one of these may anchor a boy's soul to some worthy motive and form the starting point of a noble life. The long outstretched arm and bony finger of Dr. Talmage pointed at a young man and accompanied by the words "young man do your level best" changed that young man's whole life from one of indifference to high motives and great success.

A LARGE AND STRONG TEACHING BODY.

A person who teaches only his specialty can make that subject more interesting to his pupils than the man who has to teach every thing. Also a teacher who teaches four classes in a day can do better work and has more time for outside interest in his students than the man who teaches eight.

MANY SUBJECTS FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE YOUR WORK.

People differ in their abilities and inclinations. One student is good in arithmetic, while another is best in geography. When pupils come to the high school they should not all be compelled to take the same studies but they should there begin to select work along the lines of their inclinations. This can only be done where many subjects are taught.

Strict regulations to make you do the things you should and prevent you from doing what you should not. It is Emerson who says every man is as lazy as he dares to be. Doubtless you all can remember when children how you disliked to chop wood or perhaps do some other task. You also would not have done it if it had not been for pa or ma. Perhaps you also remember many things that would have injured you that you would have done had "pa" or "ma" not prevented you. The difference between then and now is this: You are supposed now to be old enough to have sense enough to do things that are for your highest good and not to do the things that harm you. Do you always do this? If so regulations can only protect you from the other fellow who is not strong as you. You know what happened to the seed "that fell among thorns." If you do not do the things you should, then the regulations will undoubtedly be a help to you.

The Academy of Berea College has all of the above advantages. Every teacher in the Academy is a personal friend to the students. Your teacher knows you on the street as well as in the class room.

FOR SALE—I am leaving Kentucky and will sell 74 acres good land on Wallaceton Pike; good house and barn with water near the house and three good orchards.

Ellihu Bicknell,
Paint Lick, Ky.

IT WILL PAY

After a man has determined to make the most of himself, and to start in by getting a good education, there are several smaller questions to be decided, and a good deal of his success will depend on the way in which he settles these questions. And about the most important of them is the question of "stick-to-it-iveness."

It is a little hard for a fellow to quit the farm and out door life and shut himself up and study these fine fall days. But, did you ever think of it, the fine days are the best for studying, too? And a lot of fellows find it hard to make the plunge, any way, and think it will do just as well to start in the winter, and so put off going. And so on—there are twenty excuses, and each fellow has one, but the fact is that if a man is really in earnest, he will start in the Fall term, if he has to bust a hame-strap to do it.

There are a great many reasons why the Fall term is best—even if you can only have one term, you ought to choose the fall, for there are better things for the same amount of time and money, then. But if you are really going after an education, which means several years and a good many terms of study, there are still more reasons why you ought to be in school when the Fall term opens.

The best of all these reasons is that steady work is worth a heap more than work by spurts. A year of three terms, is really actually worth more than two years of two terms each. About half of each term is spent in getting started, every time a fellow goes to school. And when he puts in a full year, he loses a good deal smaller proportion than when he quits and has to start again.

And there is a lot of momentum in studying, just as there is in a running horse. It is hard to start a horse, but when he once gets a-going, it is harder yet to stop him. And so with a student, when he gets a-going, he covers ground mighty fast—and faster and faster all the time. It certainly pays to do your studying steady.

If you are one of those young fellows that is planning to make the most of himself, better think these things over. Experience has proved them many and many a time. And they will prove true for you just the same. Don't fail to be here for the fall term, if you possibly can move.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page.)

TROTTER RECORD GOES:—The world's trotting record was lowered two seconds last week, when Hamburg Belle made the mile in 2:01 1-4. The previous record was held by Cresceus, and was made by him in 1901. It was 2:03 1-4. After the race the great mare was sold by the Madden boys for \$50,000.

DIED FOR OTHERS:—Among the five lives that were lost in the sinking of the steamer Ohio off Alaska last Friday was that of G. E. Eccles, the wireless telegraph operator. Eccles had every opportunity to save himself, but felt it his duty to stay by the vessel, summoning the help that saved the lives of the other 125 persons.

BABIES BURNED:—Seven babies under five years old were burned to death Monday in a fire which destroyed an infant home in New York City. The home was under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

WE BUY YOUR WOOL HIDES AND FURS

Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, Ginseng, Golden Seal, (Yellow Root), etc. We are Dealers, and can do better for you than agents or commission merchants. Reference, any Bank in Louisville. Write for weekly price list and shipping tags. We furnish wool bags free.

M. SABEL & SONS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1866
229 E. Market St. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

L. & N. TIME TABLE. NORTH BOUND.

Knoxville	6:30 a. m.	11:00 p. m.
BEREA	1:29 p. m.	4:00 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.	7:55 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND—Local.

Cincinnati	6:30 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
BEREA	11:12 a. m.	12:25 p. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	6:50 a. m.

EXPRESS TRAINS—Stop to let off or take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati.

SOUTH BOUND.

Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.
BEREA	12:02 p. m.

NORTH BOUND

BEREA	4:36 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.

YOU WILL LIKE HIM!

WHISPERING SMITH.

Miss Laura Spence came Tuesday from her home at Iowa, for a visit with Mrs. Serilla King and other friends.

Miss Barbara Jackson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Will Duncan this week at her home in Cincinnati.

Miss Sallie Lowen left Monday for an extended visit with friends at Booneville.

The Rev. R. L. Ambrose and Mr. M. D. Settle of Big Hill were in town on business Monday.

Jesse Baird was visiting friends in town over Sunday of this week.

Miss Nina King returned Saturday from a pleasant week's stay with friends in Cincinnati.

FOR SALE:—Small Soda Fountain in good condition. Apply to J. J. Greenleaf, Assignee, Richmond, Ky.

Mr. C. A. Rawlings of Panola was in town last week.

Miss Frances Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Robinson was taken to the hospital last week with a very severe case of typhoid fever.

Letcher Gabbard left Friday for a visit of a week or two with home folks in Owsley County.

Miss Cameron who has been spending her vacation at her home in Nova Scotia arrived Friday to take up her duties at the Hall.

Miss Viola Chick left Friday for a short visit with relatives.

Miss Allie Fowler returned last week from Cincinnati where she has been purchasing her Fall Millinery.

The protracted meetings which have been conducted at the Glade church for the past two weeks came to a close Monday night with sixty-two additions to the church.

We sell all kinds of feed, coal, ice, cedar and locust posts, and best quality sawed shingles at lowest prices on the market.

Holiday & Co.,
Railroad St., Berea, Ky.

Miss Minnie Jones came Tuesday from Dayton, Ohio to be in school.

Mr. A. P. Settle and family have moved from the lower end of Center Street to Mr. Dalton's property.

Miss Sallie M. Myers of Corbin and her little niece, Mabel Ingram of Pineville, have been visiting Mrs. J. J. Brannaman the last few days.

Mr. J. P. Bicknell of Hazel Green, is in town for a few days.

The Rev. Mr. Brandenburg has returned from his vacation and resumed regular services at the Baptist church. Mrs. Brandenburg and their infant child will not be back till the weather is cooler, as the baby is still very sick.

WANTED:—Chestnut cord wood cut in five foot lengths, green or deaden. Write Union Tanning Company, Jellico, Tenn.

LISTEN!

WHISPERING SMITH.

The first visitors to register at the new hotel were Misses Quigley and Lafon of Louisville who were here to look over the college. The hotel has been doing a good business.

The Ideal Churn makes butter in three minutes. Agents wanted in every county. Address the Paris Novelty Co., Paris, Ky.

Henry Lengfeller was in Cincinnati last week buying material for metal roofing, so that he would not be obliged to increase his prices for some time, the price of material is going up.

Mrs. C. B. Jones, nee Miss Jennie Hanson, and Miss Anna Hanson, are visiting home folks here.

FOR SALE:—House and lot in Berea, Ky., east end of Jackson St. House is two stories, has five rooms, four large closets, and in good condition. There is about an acre of ground, a good well 50 feet deep, a new cistern, trees and outbuildings. This is cheap at \$1,500 cash. Write to H. M. Shouse, Marksburg, Ky.

FOR SALE:—Five fine shoats. Henry Lengfeller.

Earl Phillips has taken a place at the Porter Drug store, where he is officiating at the soda fountain.

Mrs. Early's is the place to find the very latest things in collars, ties, hosiery, insertions, laces, linens and the most complete 5 and 10 cent line to be found in Berea.

Main Street, next door to the bank. The teacher's association of the Second and Third Districts will meet at Kingston Sept. 11. As the committee on Program has failed to report teachers are requested to choose their own subjects for discussion.

Owen Yates, Chairman.

Mrs. L. K. Flanery, Sec'y.

Mrs. Dager has returned from her vacation visit in the west and north earlier than she expected, because of illness of herself and little girl.

Mrs. Ira L. McLaren is visiting in Lancaster with her children.

FOR SALE.

A six room house and lot, in Berea. This property will go for two-thirds its value, and is especially desirable for any one wishing to locate in Berea to educate their children. Write to A. M. Clark, Boone's Path, Va., or call at this office.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mr. Whittemore Boggs has returned from his summer in the West and will resume his work as Pres. Frost's secretary.

Pres. Frost, has been detained in the East by illness, but plans to return to Berea several days before the opening of the Fall Term.

Mr. H. M. Washburn was in town over Sunday, and is planning to complete his course here, doing the work in absentia. He returned Monday to Beattyville, where he has a pastoral charge.

Prof. and Mrs. Raine and family returned Saturday from Seattle, where they have been spending the summer with Mr. Raine's parents.

Prof. and Mrs. Ellis, who were in the Raine house during the absence of the Raines have returned to the house they occupied last year.

Prof. Edwards and family returned Saturday after a couple of weeks vacation at Chautauqua.

Prof. and Mrs. Marsh went to Richmond Monday to see the ball game.

PUBLIC SALE

We will offer for sale, Wednesday Sept. 15, 1909 at 10 o'clock a. m. our farm containing 192 82-100 acres situated one-half mile from Kingston, Madison County, Kentucky, on the Kingston and Berea turnpike.

This farm is one of the best improved farms in the county—under good fencing and in a high state of cultivation. It is well watered by numerous springs and ponds. There is about one hundred acres in grass, forty acres in meadow and the remainder in cultivation.

The farm is located in one of the best neighborhoods in Madison County; one-half mile from postoffice, church and school house. Rural route at the door. A modern residence, six rooms, all necessary outbuildings, barn, tool house, cistern, good garden and young orchard.

The right for fall seeding will be given the purchaser, with full possession January 1, 1910.

TERMS:—One-half of purchase price will be required when possession is given. The remainder in twelve and eighteen months, to bear interest at the rate of six per annum until paid. A lien will be retained on all the land until all the purchase money is paid.

Any one desiring to see the farm, or, for further information, call on or write J. R. Cox, R. P. D. No. 3, Richmond, Ky., or J. B. Parkes, Kingston, Ky.

M. F. Cox,
R. W. Boulware,
R. F. D. No. 3, Richmond, Ky.
W. P. Prewitt, Auctioneer.

What They Really Are.

A good many so-called optimists are merely cheerful idiots.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

THE BEST.—Bred in line for years by the finest of breeders. I have a number of Roosters I will sell for the low price of \$1.00 each. Call on or see,

Phone 127-3.

JOHN MOORE, Berea, Kentucky

EASTERN KENTUCKY

(Continued from last page)

first Monday night in September and continues ten days, conducted by the Rev. D. W. Brown.—Mr. Floyd Lucas is teaching a fine school at Pleasant Grove this year.

CLAY COUNTY.

Burning Springs, Aug. 28.—The Booneville Baptist Association will meet at this place Friday September the tenth.—The Rev. Harvey Johnson filled his regular appointment last Sunday night. The people belonging to his circuit are very anxious for the Conference to return him to this field as he has done so much to promote evangelistic work here as well as elsewhere.—The Institute convenes at Manchester next Monday, the 30th. The teachers are glad to have such an able instructor as Prof. Coates of the Richmond public schools.

—Omar, son of Mr. S. Howard of this place who had his leg broken on a swing is doing well.—Mr. D. Turner is also laid up on account of a broken arm caused by his mule throwing him.—Miss Sallie Anderson of Fogertown is suffering from rheumatism.—Many people about Sexton are having scarlet fever.—Mrs. Flora Thompson is quite ill with that disease.—A small child of Chestnut's died recently of scarlet fever.—Fred, the bright son of Mr. Boone Holland is very sick.—There is an outbreak of typhoid fever in Bell County.—Last week a man named Burns shot and killed a man named Gilbert on Buffalo Creek.—A telegram has just been received telling that Sam Webb late of this place was shot in Texas. His brother has gone to him.—The mothers and children had a delightful picnic in Dr. Hornsby's Grove this evening.—Last week Mrs. Hornsby and younger members of her family, and Miss Haagen visited friends and relatives over on Laurel Creek and Goose Creek.—Mrs. Brumbaugh of Madison Co. is visiting her sister at Shepherdstown.—Mrs. N. Wilson and family of Malcolm called on her many friends here today.—Mr. Pennington and sons are logging for Mr. Bailey over on Little Sexton where the former expects to locate.—The tobacco harvest reveals a good crop. Many are putting up new sheds.—Lincoln Shell has gone to secure work so as to attend school at the beginning of the year. He is one of our best teachers and should have been given a school.—Many from about here attended the fair at London last week.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

BOONE

Boone, Aug. 30.—Mrs. Jennie Saylor wife of James Saylor, died on Aug. 24, and was buried at Fair View. Deceased leaves a husband and four little children to mourn her loss. She was a member of the Baptist church.—Mrs. Sarah Saylor died at her home Aug. 28 after an illness of four weeks and was buried at Fair View Sunday morning. She leaves several children to mourn her loss.

—B. L. Poynter sold a nice yearling calf to Mr. Pleas Evans last week for \$28.40.—Judge Collier of Crab Orchard was in this vicinity last week.—Mrs. Mary Wren visited her mother, Mrs. Sarah Lambert on Scaffold Cane Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gadd visited Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lambert Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wren visited Mr. and Mrs. L. Winkler at Berea Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Wren were in Berea shopping Monday.—Mr. J. H. Lambert went to Skeggs Creek last week seeing after the County roads.—Miss Jennie Chas-

teen has returned home after two weeks visit with her sister Mrs. Gatliff.—Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Gabbard of Sand Gap were at Mr. Hope's last week on business.—Mrs. D. G. Martin attended church at Berea Sunday.—Miss Emma Oldham has returned to her home at Richmond after a two weeks visit with her aunt, Mrs. D. G. Martin.—The average attendance at Fair View Sunday school was 84 for the last year.

JOHNETTA.

Johnetta, Aug. 23.—Sunday school was organized at New Hope Sunday, about sixty-five members were enrolled.—Uncle Elijah Abney has gone to live with his daughter at Climax.—Plenty of cross ties, tanbark and cordwood are shipped from Johnetta.—Several young folks from here went to Hummel Sunday night to church. A series of meetings are being held conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Wm. Chasteen and D. Parker.—The Rev. Dillard Parker filled his regular appointment at New Hope Sunday. A large crowd attended.—Miss Emma Abney is visiting at McCrackens for a few days.—Aunt Celia Clark has returned to Texas with her daughter.—The school at this place is progressing nicely with good attendance.—Messrs. Elijah and Wesley Abney were at Disputanta Saturday.—Mr. Spencer Abney and Charlie King passed thru here on their way to Mt. Vernon.—Granville Miller of Clear Creek visited Mr. D. Himes from Saturday to Monday.

WILDIE

Wildie, Aug. 23.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. William Oward died Aug. 23.—Mr. James Reynolds of Paris visited at the home of Mr. T. G. Reynolds Saturday and Sunday.—Misses Julia and Otie Elliott from Corbin, who have been visiting at this place, were suddenly called home on account of their grandfather's serious illness.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Reynolds attended the London Fair.—Miss Bettie Reynolds from Rowland is visiting her brother T. G. Reynolds.—Mr. Samuel Coffey is away from home working with a bridge crew.—Messrs. G. C. Hays and Lloyd Hays who have been visiting at this place have returned to their work.—The children of Mrs. James Burns who have been very sick with whooping cough are better.—Mr. Will Coffey is digging a cistern at his home.—Mr. J. H. Brannaman has begun business in his new store near H. H. Wood's.—In spite of whooping cough. The Medical Spring school is having a good attendance with Miss Hattie Poynter as teacher. The people of District No. 63 know how to make the best of their boys and girls.—Mr. and Mrs. James Reynolds from Langford visited at the home of T. G. Reynolds Wednesday.—Mr. Edward Graves and wife went to Paris where they will make their future home.—Rockcastle County Teacher's Institute will commence at Mt. Vernon, Sept. 6th.

GAULEY.

Gauley, Aug. 31.—James Bengie of Clay County visited relatives and friends here last week.—Trayno Shepherd and family returned Monday from a visit to Clay County.—Dave C. Clark is visiting at Clay City.—W. H. Ponder, Bill and Bob Bullock attended the Laurel County Fair.—J. C. Bullock who has been running a butcher shop at Altamont has returned home.—J. Murray of Clay County is visiting W. S. Robinson.—Saturday and Sunday is the regular Meeting at Union.

ESTILL COUNTY.

STATION CAMP

Station Camp, Aug. 30.—Misses Win-

nie and Kate Moores were the guests of Thomas Bowen Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Al. Witt of Witt, gave the young folks an apple cutting Friday night.—Misses Anna Wagers, Annie and Minnie Rice of Redlick visited Misses Addie and Martha Isaacs Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Witt, of Witt, gave the young folks a social Saturday night. A large number attended and report a very nice time.—Messrs. John and Burnam Wilson and Miss Anna Wilson of Paint Lick are visiting friends and relatives at Station Camp and Witt.—Messrs. Ottis Rice and Leonard Wagers of Red Lick visited Messrs. Wade and Clayton Isaacs Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Leonard Isaacs of Station Camp has returned from Boyle County where he has been spending a few weeks working and visiting.—A number of folks were entertained at Jeff Durbin's last night with an apple peeling.—Miss Viola Chick of Berea is visiting friends and relatives in our town.—Misses Mary Carrol, Marie Arvine, Messrs. George and Bonnie Rice visited Miss Polly Marcum Sunday afternoon.—Miss Annie Cockrel of Waco, is visiting Mrs. Flora and Alice Witt for a few days.—At the administrator's sale at the old W. D. Wilson farm near the mouth of Red Lick, property brought a fair price.—Joe Clark bought a farm of Bruce Scott near Blue Banks.—S. B. Gumm will commence logging soon.—The telephone line running up Station Camp, a line of the Irvine Telephone Co. is progressing nicely under the management of Messrs. Price Reeves and Geo. Oldridge. The line will soon be completed to Wagersville.—Mr. Reeves is a beginner in the telephone business but is progressing so rapidly that some of his friends think he will soon become head manager of the business.—Miss Pearl Scrivner who is visiting at Station Camp called on Miss Viola Chick Sunday evening.—Horace Kidwell, one of our leading stock dealers weighed up a large number of cattle and hogs at Turner Kelly's store last Tuesday.—Miss Armilda Henderson of Cedar Grove is visiting Misses Nin and Sallie Arvin.—L. C. Marcum who visited friends and relatives in Hamilton, Ohio last week returned home Saturday.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, Aug. 30.—Mr. Charley Powell has returned from a two weeks visit to Middletown, Ohio and Lake Michigan.—Mr. A. P. Settle, Fair and Floyd Settle visited relatives at Big Hill Sunday.—The protracted meeting closed at Pilot Knob Sunday with twenty additions.—Messrs. James Todd, Roy Hudson, Misses Pearl Lain and Martha Powell attended Baptizing at Silver Creek Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Green Durham were the guests of W. T. Powell's last week.—Miss Lula Campbell is the guest of Miss Dora Hudson this week.

DREYFUS

Dreyfus, Aug. 30.—Mrs. Sallie Reynolds of Ohio is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Young.—Miss Maggie and Ellen Hurley who have been visiting here for the past three weeks returned to their home in Ohio last Friday.—Miss Pearl Young spent last week with Mrs. Stella Miller at Speedwell.—Miss Suda and Bertha Rucker were the guests of Miss Mertie Kelly last Sunday.—Mrs. Sallie Reeves who has been visiting relatives here for the past month returned to her home in Lexington, Nebraska, last week.—Mr. W. Bradey made a business trip to Richmond Tuesday.—Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Jones are rejoicing over the arrival of a big boy.—Several from this place attended church at Pilot Knob Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Flemon Richer spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Winkler.—Miss Lella and Earl Kimberlain were the guests of Miss Maggie and John Bengie last Sunday.—Several from this vicinity went to Mallory Spring Saturday.—Miss Dora Bengie is on the sick list.—Mr. Luther Kimberlain was in Richmond Monday.

HARTS.

Harts, Aug. 23.—Some of the farmers are beginning to look after their fodder. It is rather early but the hot weather is ripening it fast.—The Rev. John Brewer who has been very sick for the past week is some better.—Miss Minnie Lake bought a fine colt from Mason Anglin for \$100.—The Rev. Cash VanWinkle preached an interesting sermon at Harts Sunday evening.—Miss Eliza Hurley of Cincinnati, O., is visiting her aunt Mrs. Sidney VanWinkle.—The Rev. Dan Phelps is holding a series of meetings at Macedonia.—Mr. J. W. Lake has one and a half acres of tomatoes for sale.—Joe VanWinkle has sold some of his land near Mrs. McClure's farm to Mr. Trasper of Scaffold Cane.—Mrs. Morgan and daughter Sinda are visiting the family of Preston Fields at Doublelick.—Harry McClure attended the London Fair last week.—Rev. Honeycut was in our locality Monday.—Mrs. Jno. Davis and Miss Fannie Dowden of Paint Lick visited Miss Katherine Lake the first of the week.

GARRARD COUNTY.

PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, Aug. 30.—Miss Pearl

and Mary Brockman were the guests of their grandfather, G. B. Gabbard last Saturday night.—O. L. Gabbard and family were visitors in Berea Saturday night.—Mrs. Susie Holcomb was the guest of Jeff Davis and family last Sunday night.—A series of meetings closed at Wallaceon Baptist church last Friday night which was being led by the Rev. Duke of Louisville. There were about eight additions to the church.—There was a prayer meeting organized at Wallaceon Baptist church for every Wednesday night at 7:30 p. m.

BREATHITT COUNTY.

ATHOL.

Athol, Aug. 30.—Walker Palmer and Jerry Miller from Middletown, Ohio, have returned home.—America Napier and John Miller were recently married at the home of Mr. Napier.—Logan Bowman has recently gone to Middletown, to work.—On last Friday evening one of Thomas Gross's girls was killed by lightning and was buried on Sunday evening.—Sam Lucas and wife visited his wife's people on Saturday and Sunday.—Camp meeting at Pleasant Grove conducted by Mr. Brown closed on Sunday night.—The Lee County Sunday school convention held at Delvinta on last Sunday was a success in every way.—Whitley Mays, Robert Porter and Harrison Mays have recently returned from Middletown, Ohio, where they have been working for some time.

Congersville, Ill., Letter.

Congersville, Ill., Aug. 21.—The business men's picnic held Aug. 19 at Mackinaw Delis was attended by a large crowd. Mr. James Clemmons won the prize in the fat man's foot race. Miss Tina Clemmons won in the girl's foot race. Mr. Jno. Roth won the prize in the jumping contest. Mrs. Park Frank's baby won the first prize in the baby show. Mrs. Lee Kelley's baby won the second. Robinson Alexander won in the pie contest.—Thomas Alexander is here from Iowa visiting his sister, Mrs. Lee Kelley and Mrs. Sherman Hurley and other relatives.—Miss Minerva Gentry from Waynesville is visiting her brother, Chas. Gentry at present.—Mrs. Nelson, a niece of Mrs. Lewis Burnell, who has been visiting here the past three weeks will return to her home in Richmond Ky.—The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Alexander who has been very sick with appendicitis is well.—Mr. Dock Zimmerman of Goodfield has purchased a new automobile.—Mr. Ed. Alexander's family and Jack Burtin's family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Kelley last Sunday.—The Goodfield Sunday school picnic will be held next Friday, Aug. 27 at Mackinaw Delis.—The Rock Creek Fair is from Sept. 8 to 11. Don't miss it.—We are having warm days here but very cool nights.—We have had no rain to amount to anything for about eight months.

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Among the situations which try men's souls just now is holding down a job as missionary in Asiatic Turkey.

If Mars is so much farther advanced than we are why has it not devised a way to signal us?

With only two wives to buy hats and gowns for, the new sultan should manage to get along comfortably on his income.

Under the French law, an autoist who fees after an accident is liable to a prison sentence for such flight. Pretty good law.

Now that the trout season has opened the regularly organized Ananias club can hide its diminished head, or open a fishery branch.

There is but one Skowhegan, but how many of our esteemed friends now present know that there are two Oshkoshes and three Kalamazoots?

An English writer has come to this country to study our millionaires for the purpose of putting them in a book. No wonder that the afflictions of wealth make some unhappy rich men pine to die poor.

The Tokyo government, which keeps close watch of such things, reports that the total number of Japanese in the United States is 59,100, about fifty per cent, being in California. The others are scattered all over the country. And really that does not appear to be such an "invasion" as to constitute a tremendously threatening danger to the republic.

At the hearing of a divorce case in London the court was crowded because for the first time in English legal history a North American Indian figured in a lawsuit as correspondent. Perhaps the crowd thought, and even secretly hoped, that the copper-colored son of the forest would give the wary and scalp the plaintiff in open court.

Georgia expects a big peach crop this year, and the fruit is ripening rapidly. Shipments north will begin soon, and even a shortage in Delaware will not deprive the country of one of the most delightful and appetizing of food articles. The great and glorious American people have come to rank peach short-cake hardly second to the delectable strawberry concoction.

There does not appear to be any serious alarm as to the danger of New England losing industrial prominence. Official figures show that in the four states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine plans have been perfected and contracts let for constructing more than 100 new mills or additions to old plants. The total cost will be over \$54,000,000.

Uncle Sam is by no means as large a proprietor of real estate as he used to be, but he still has land for settlers who wish to get it on easy terms. The opening of about 700,000 acres in Montana, Idaho and Washington gives opportunity for securing rich farms. Precedent will be followed, of course, and before long regions now idle and uninhabited will become thriving communities, adding to the wealth and prosperity of the country.

Congressmen who have been in Porto Rico announce that the outlook for the island is bright. Agricultural conditions encourage expectation of large returns, and there is abundant inducement for the investment of American capital. If Porto Rico will suppress its political disturbers and utilize its many natural resources to the best advantage it will be all right. And the United States will stand by Porto Rico in that endeavor.

The deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid has been removed from Constantinople and will be kept, practically a prisoner, in a large establishment at Salonica. Moreover, an effort is likely to be made to ascertain the whereabouts of the ex-sultan's fortune, estimated anywhere from \$25,000,000 to \$200,000,000, and which might come in handy for the deposed monarch should he want to get up a counter-revolution. And, as in the case of some other notables, there is a great deal of curiosity as to "where he got it."

BODIES LIE THICK ON RIVER BANKS.

Fifteen Hundred Are Reported Dead in the Horror at Monterey.

Property Loss \$20,000,000—Best Part of City Threatened By New Channel Made By River.

Laredo, Tex.—By the crippled telegraph from the storm-racked city of Monterey, Mex., it has been learned that the flood is receding. But the raging Santa Catarina river has already given up 400 bodies. It is known that other hundreds are lost, and it is known that 1,000 more victims may be counted before another nightfall.

The loss in property is between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

The heart-rending scenes that marked the disasters of San Francisco and Messina are being repeated in a less general but just as pathetic a way in the temporary receiving station for the dead. The relatives of the missing besedge the place, and the rurales who are in charge are hourly witnessing the saddest dramas of human grief.

In San Francisco and Messina the survivors knew at least where to look for their dead. But in Monterey the deluge swept families asunder and scattered them—some living, some dead—at far separated places along the new bed that the swollen river has cut through that portion of the city that once was populous with homes.

Many were carried down the torrent in their houses, which had been uprooted from the foundations. And these were drowned with hardly an exception.

Saturday evening the disaster became a spectacle, not the less fascinating because of the terror that was in it. The people crowded in the drenching rain to the Zaragoza and Hidalgo plazas, which are on high ground. From there the Santa Catarina's quadrupled breadth looked like the seething rapids of the Niagara gorge, dotted here and there with wrecked buildings and sending up a roar that echoed back again from the gray mountain sides that wall the city. The rapt throng stood and watched the scene until darkness fell.

Railroad communication has been completely cut off for more than three days, and there is fear that provisions may run short.

It is reported here that an appeal for aid has gone out from Monterey. One statement is to the effect that Consul General Hanna has appealed to the authorities at Washington urging a general call through the newspapers for relief.

Fully 15,000 people are homeless in the flood and are being cared for by the city government in the best way possible.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED LOST

And the Damage Will Probably Reach \$20,000,000.

Monterey, Mexico.—It was at first reported that 800 lives were lost, but later reports show that the number of dead will reach 1,200, and maybe more.

The river has fallen considerably, and while still high the danger is now over. Seventeen and a half inches of rainfall is the official record. This rain was a steady downpour, and at no time approached the status of a cloudburst.

The river was higher than it has ever been in the history of Monterey, and one time the Plaza Zaragoza, the highest part of the city, was flooded to a depth of about one foot.

Fully 15,000 people are homeless in the flood and are being cared for by the city government in the best way possible. Five thousand people were given bread, coffee and soup at the municipal offices, but there are many more on the south side of the river still out of reach of aid on account of the still overflowed river. Conservative estimates of the property loss place the figures at \$20,000,000 throughout the city.

Bodies have been taken from the debris and ruins in the path of the flood and over 500 have been discovered.

Two priests were with them in the room, and while the priests were in the act of blessing them the walls fell and the whole 90 pere swallowed up in the flood.

Thousands of people were standing on the north bank of the river unable to render aid to the unfortunate on the buildings on the south side, for nothing could have lived in the current of the Santa Catarina, which was half a mile wide and flowing at the rate of at least 20 miles an hour. Watchers saw buildings loaded with people collapse and the people disappear in the water. It was a sight never to be forgotten, and there is hardly an establishment in the city that has not some story of loss of employees. The electric light and power company had 45 men employed as linemen, and of this total ten were all that have reported for work.

The loss of life, which can not be accurately estimated for days—perhaps weeks—was among the poorer classes and is variously placed at from 400 to 1,000 souls.

The main water supply pipe from the Estuza reservoir was broken and the city is absolutely without drinking water, and it will be several days before the break can be repaired. Street car traffic has been abandoned after two or three ineffectual attempts to run the cars.

The flood waters of the Santa Catarina river continued on their rapid course throughout, and to add to the horror of the situation rain commenced to fall and caused untold suffering to the thousands of homeless persons, who had congregated on the various piazzas, their only homes in the extreme emergency.

The destructive flood, due to the continued fall of rain for the past 96 hours, swept everything before it, and hardly a vestige is left of what was a few days ago a conglomeration of small huts swarming with families belonging to the poorer classes.

The flood reached its crest in the early part of the hours between 11 and 3 o'clock, and many families were swept away with hardly a chance to fight for their lives.

With the onrush of the water, pandemonium reigned, and as the poor wretches were swept from their homes, on the tops of which many had sought shelter, never for a moment anticipating that the water would reach such an unprecedented height, pitiful appeals for assistance could be heard rising above the roar of the flood by those on the higher ground, who were powerless to render aid of any kind.

Many acts of bravery and heroism were noted during the flood. One American, named H. H. Reader, who owns a large hacienda in the state of Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz Station, alone saved 30 persons. Others did all in their power to help, and a Japanese cook employed by the chief of police saved two little boys from a tree in the middle of the river after a fight of over three hours in the water. The boys had been in the tree from 11 o'clock Friday night to 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, exposed to rain and cold, and were almost exhausted when help reached them.

The boys are 8 and 10 years old, and stated that their father, mother, two sisters and an uncle had been drowned. The boys were adopted by an American family of this city.

Steps are being taken to care for the homeless, but there are so many and the city has been called on to care for unfortunates so many times in the past two months, this being the third flood, to say nothing of a \$1,000,000 fire that has occurred in that period, that such steps have been inadequate, and help must be had from outside points. Clothing, food and money are needed.

Pitiful scenes are described among the women and children. Women have been separated from husbands; mothers and children are without knowledge of the whereabouts of one another, and scenes of the most profound grief are witnessed on all hands.

UNPRECEDENTED WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Matamoras, Mexico.—The West Indies hurricane which spent itself along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, between the mouth of the Rio Grande and Vera Cruz, produced meteorological conditions unprecedented in this region. Rain had been falling in torrents for three days over a range of territory extending west from Matamoras to Torreon, a distance of 300 miles, and south nearly 400 miles.

Thousands of square miles of territory are virtually under water. The rivers and smaller streams are all far out of their banks, and a low estimate places the number of people drowned at 1,500, the number rendered homeless at 20,000.

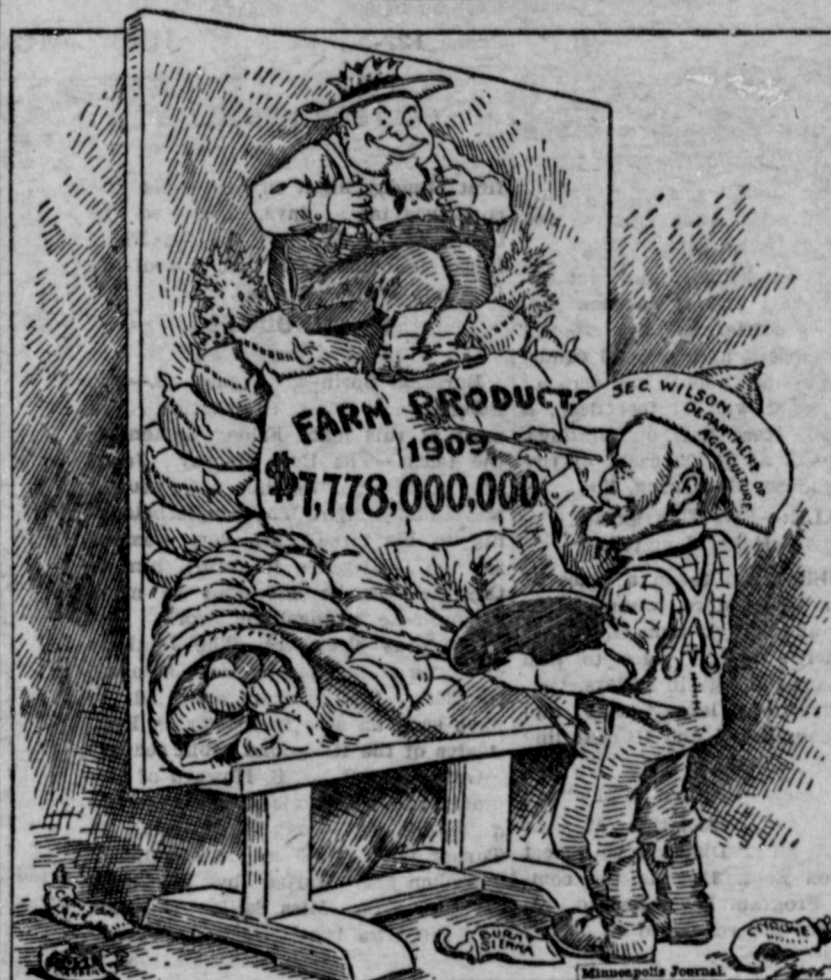
In the Monterey district alone the death list is placed at 1,200, including the lives that were lost in the city of Monterey and near-by villages. The property losses are almost incalculable.

Outside of Monterey, where several blocks of buildings were swept away and great damage done to big industrial plants, a number of smaller towns are wiped out of existence, according to the advices received here.

MARKET REPORTS.

Cincinnati, Aug. 28.—Cattle—Extra, \$6.25@6.35; Calves—Extra, \$9@9.25. Hogs—Choice, \$8.15@8.29. Sheep—Extra, \$4.50. Lambs—Extra, \$7.50@7.65. Flour—Spring patent, \$6.40@6.55. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.06@1.08. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 70½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 35½c. Rye—No. 2 choice, 70@72c. Hay—Choice timothy, \$16@18.50. Butter—Dairy, 20c. Eggs—Per doz., 22½c. Apples—Choice, \$4.00@4.25. Potatoes—Per brl., \$1.50@1.75. Tobacco—Burley, \$12.75@16.75.

PAINTING IT IN GLOWING COLORS



FARMAN IN RECORD FLIGHT

ENGLISH AVIATOR WINS BIG EVENT IN FRANCE.

Travels 111 Miles in a Little Over Three Hours, Breaking Time of Best Previous Performance.

Betheny Aviation Field, Rheims, —Henry Farman, the English aviator, a hitherto unknown quantity in the aviation contests, in a biplane of his own design, broke the world's records for duration of flight and distance in a heavier-than-air machine and won the Grand Prix de la Champagne—the endurance test—by a remarkable flight officially recorded as 111.78 miles in three hours, four minutes, 56 2-5 seconds.

He actually covered an extra ten kilometers and remained in the air ten minutes after 7:30 o'clock, the hour that the timekeepers, under the rules, ceased to keep a record of the flight.

The other contestants finished in the order named: Hubert Latham in monoplane No. 29, 154 kilometers, 50 meters, time 2 hours, 18 minutes, 3 3-5 seconds; Louis Paulhan, in a Voisin biplane, 131 kilometers; Count le Lambert, biplane, 116 kilometers; Hubert Latham in monoplane No. 13, 111 kilometers; M. Tissandier, biplane, 111 kilometers; Roger Sommer, biplane, 60 kilometers; M. Delagrang, monoplane, 50 kilometers; M. Heriot, monoplane, 40 kilometers; Glenn H. Curtiss, biplane, 30 kilometers; M. Lebevre, biplane, 21 kilometers.

Although Hubert Latham, with a different machine, took second and fifth positions, the aviation committee held that he was ineligible for two prizes and awarded the fifth to M. Tissandier and the sixth to M. Sommer.

Although Farman's brilliant record as an aeroplanist should have warned the sharps that he was a dangerous competitor his victory was a complete surprise. He had been preparing his machine secretly and had not appeared upon the field except for a few practice flights and had been almost forgotten.

CLASH OVER LAW BY MAIL

Whether It Can Be Taught by Correspondence Is Subject for Bar Convention Tilt.

Detroit, Mich.—Whether law can be successfully taught in correspondence schools and whether four years' preparation is necessary for admission to the bar, furnished a heated discussion Tuesday at a meeting of the section on legal education of the American Bar association, which is in convention here.

Dean Harry S. Richards of the University of Wisconsin college of law, and James Parker Hall of the University of Chicago law school, were strong in their denunciation of the correspondence school. Mr. Hall classed it with mining scheme advertising.

Judge Francis M. Danaher of Albany, N. Y., speaking from the standpoint of the experienced lawyer, replied with scathing criticism of modern law school methods and declared that the incompetence of many candidates for the bar after completing the course is appalling. If law correspondence schools are bad, he asked Dean Richards and Mr. Hall, why do Wisconsin and Chicago universities conduct them in other departments?

Printer of "Queer" Absolved.

Louisville, Ky.—Will Koenig, the pressman who struck off the counterfeit \$1,000,000 in Mexican pesos captured in possession of the Roberts brothers in this city last week, was absolved from complicity in the swindling scheme in the federal court.

Two Idaho Counties "Dry."

Boise, Idaho.—Idaho county, Idaho, voted "dry" Thursday under the local option law. Canyon county also voted out the saloons by a majority of 1,850.

NOT A "DEATH FARM" VICTIM

Frank Riedinger, Thought to Have Been Killed by Mrs. Guinness, Is Heard From.

Waukesha, Wis.—One of the men believed to have been slain by Mrs. Belle Guinness and buried on her farm near Laporte, Ind., is alive. He is Frank X. Riedinger of Delafield, Wis., who was supposed to have been among the "death farm" victims.

He has turned up at Fairfield, Clay county, Neb., and has made a claim in county court here for money due him from the sale of the farm, which is in the hands of the clerk of courts. In his affidavit as to his identity, filed in county court, Riedinger names Judge Emil Wallber, Milwaukee, as his attorney and empowers him to collect the money for him.

In December, 1906, Riedinger bought an 80-acre farm in the town of Delafield from John Williams, Jr., for \$5,500. To secure the unpaid balance he executed three mortgages, one to John Williams, Jr., for \$500; one to Mrs. Williams, Sr., for \$1,600, and one to Mary Jones of Wales for \$1,500. On February 5, 1907, he disappeared.

His whereabouts were a mystery but he had confided in neighbors that he intended going to some town in Indiana to marry a woman with whom he had become acquainted through a matrimonial advertisement.

A few days later a neighbor, Gabriel Heinzelman, who was caring for his live stock during his absence, received a letter postmarked Chicago, purporting to come from Riedinger, stating that he had changed his mind about getting married and had "gone west." The letter was unsigned and Heinzelman was of the opinion that Riedinger was not the author.

Before leaving, Riedinger borrowed \$200 from a friend and collected several milk checks. Following his disappearance an investigation was made by the German consul at Chicago, but no trace of him could be found.

NEGRO WOUNDS 29 PERSONS

Monroe, La., Is the Scene of a Terrific Battle in Streets—Body Is Burned in Public.

Monroe, La.—Riddled with bullets, the body of William S. Wade, a negro, who shot 29 men with a double-barreled gun Tuesday afternoon when he sought revenge for the wounding of two of his friends by policemen, was burned in sight of a great crowd of persons including women and children.

The fire was returned and the negro finally fell dead with a bullet through his heart, but not before 29 men, three of them members of his own race, had been more or less seriously wounded.

The seriously wounded are Hugh Bigger, policeman; T. H. Grant, deputy sheriff; Simon Marks, merchant, Tuskegee, Ala., and George McCormack, West Monroe, arm shatterer.

Wade's body was publicly burned after it had been cut down from a pole on which it had been hung for half an hour or more.

It was at first reported that Wade was half crazed at the time from the effects of cocaine and cheap whisky, but an investigation by the police showed that when he purchased the shotgun and box a few minutes before he opened fire on the first there was nothing unusual in his manner. He had not been drinking nor did he show any evidence of having taken cocaine.

Fatal Fire Panic in Cannery.

Waverly, Ia.—In a panic of 300 employees of the Kelly Canning factory to escape from the second floor of the cannery department, where a gasoline tank had exploded and thrown fire over the room, George McRoberts was killed, three persons were probably fatally injured and a score of others were severely hurt. The building was destroyed, causing \$100,000 damage. Most of the employees are women and girls. All were excited by the shower of flames and with cries of alarm and fear ran for stairs and windows.

RICH; WANTS A WIFE

INMATE OF POOR HOUSE WHO INHERITED \$200,000 SEEKS A BRIDE.

CHORUS GIRLS ARE BARRED

Albert Newhouse Declares He Will Not Join the Ranks of High Flyers But Will Take to the Simple Life.

Bloomington, Ill.—Albert Newhouse, who, while an inmate of the county poor house fell heir to \$200,000, wants a wife to help him enjoy his fortune.

Now that he is a rich man instead of a pauper, Newhouse is looking for the right kind of a wife to help him take care of the money and also a finely improved farm of 300 acres, located within five miles of Indianapolis, Ind., and which was recently left to him by Oliver Newhouse of that city.

The testator was an uncle of the legatee, although he leaves a brother and a number of other nephews, and also some nieces, he chose the poor farm inmate as the beneficiary of his entire fortune.

While crippled with rheumatism, friendless and penniless, apparently the football of an adverse fate, Albert Newhouse was startled this week to be apprised that he had become a rich man through the eccentric action of his uncle.

The nephew, after the first sensation of surprise wore off, decided that he would take possession of the property, marry the right woman and become a useful and progressive citizen. As if in anticipation of his marital aspirations, women from many sections of the country are writing to him suggesting a joint trip to the altar of love.

The story of Albert Newhouse is a remarkable one. Garbed in the attire of a day laborer, his limbs stiff from rheumatism, he sat on the steps of the poor farm Friday afternoon and calmly discussed his unexpected inheritance.

"I could take this money," he said, "and burn it in a few months via the automobile, chorus girl, and lobster supper route. I would be a good fellow for everybody while the money lasted, but after it was gone, I would be back to the same point I was when the news of my handsome remembrance reached me."

"No, I will take up the simple life on the farm, invest my money where it will bring me a fair income and try to operate the tract of land left me as profitably as I know how. I will not become a drone and idle member of society simply because I have been left a fortune. I hope to increase it, and who knows, I may be a millionaire before I die," concluded Newhouse, laughing in the satisfied manner that could be expected of a man transformed from poverty to affluence in the twinkling of an eye.

Newhouse was born on a farm of central Indiana, and his life could not have been more prosaic or uneventful. He grew up to hard work and cheerless existence and with limited education. He was employed for a time as farm hand by his uncle, who left him all of his money, and this employment may have been responsible for his fortune. The nephew was industrious, but if the uncle was pleased with his nephew, he gave no sign.

Newhouse expects trouble in keeping adventures and troublesome women away. That the country is full of fortune hunters, is already indicated by the colossal mail he is receiving. Although his legacy was not made public, until the first of the week, he is receiving letters from women.

BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED

Elbert W. Shirk of Tipton, Ind., Taken Into Custody—\$25,000 Misappropriated Is Charge.

Chicago.—Elbert W. Shirk, president of the First National bank of Tipton, Ind., whose institution is said to be short \$250,000, was arrested in the Calumet club Friday by federal officers.

The banker is charged with having misappropriated \$25,000 of the bank's funds through drafts made payable to himself.

A warrant for Shirk's arrest was issued by United States Commissioner Foote on complaint of Wesley M. Bennett, special government bank examiner, who has been investigating the affairs of the institution since \$60,000 of the bank's funds was missed simultaneously with the disappearance of Noah R. Marker, cashier.

Marker returned to his home city some time ago and said that he had had full authority in handling the bank's funds as he did and that he was in no way to blame for any shortage that might exist.

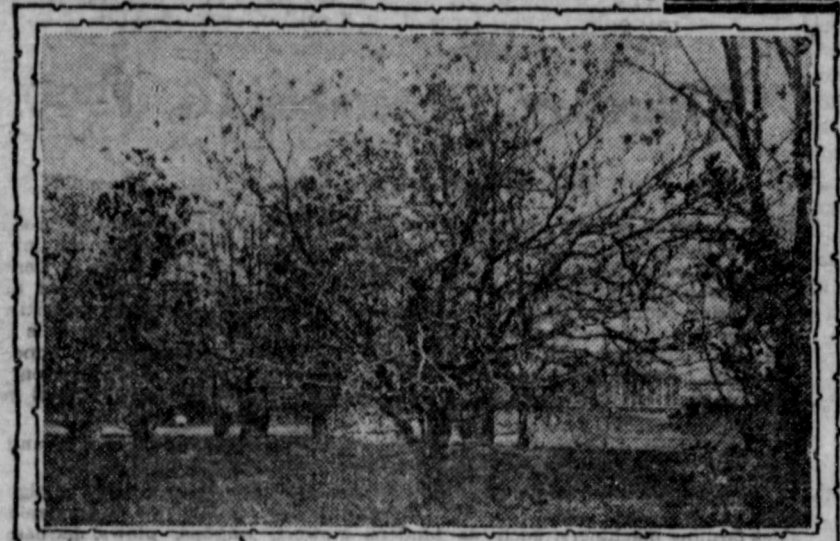
Test Woman Labor Law.

St. Louis.—In order to test the new law which prohibits employers allowing women to work more than 54 hours a week, a warrant was obtained against a shoe manufacturing concern here by State Factory Inspector Williams.

Convicts Break Away.

Little Rock, Ark.—Eight state convicts, four of whom are sent up for murder, escaped at the Rock Island junction here by breaking through the end of a box car.

BEGINNING OF FORESTRY IN THE UNITED STATES



GIFFORD PINCHOT, U.S. FORESTER.

When did the United States begin the practice of forestry? Few persons can answer this question correctly. Most people are of the opinion that the beginning of forestry in this country was of very recent origin, and that the first step in that direction was taken among the mountains of the far west. Neither is correct.

While Washington was serving his first term as president of the United States, a recommendation came to him that the government ought to buy live oak islands on the coast of Georgia to make sure of a supply of ship timber for war vessels. The idea appears to have originated with Joshua Humphreys, whose official title was "Constructor of the United States Navy," although about the only navy then existing was made up of six ships on paper, and not one stick of timber to build them had yet been cut. The vessels were designed to fight the north African pirates.

Five years after the recommendation was made congress appropriated money to buy live oak land. Grover and Blackbeard islands on the coast of Georgia were bought for \$22,500. They contained 1,950 acres.

Louisiana was bought soon after, and in 1817 the Six Islands, of 19,000 acres, and containing 37,000 live oak trees, were withdrawn from sale, and set apart as a reserve. In 1825, congress appropriated \$10,000 to buy additional live oak land on Santa Rosa sound, western Florida, and subsequently other Florida timberlands, aggregating 200,224 acres, were reserved.

Up to that time nothing more had been done than to buy or reserve land for the timber growing naturally upon it; but the work was to be carried further upon the Santa Rosa purchase. The plan included planting, protecting, cultivating, and cutting live oak for the navy. The timber was then considered indispensable in building war vessels. Much had been said and written of the danger of exhaustion of supply. Settlers destroyed the timber to clear land, and European nations were buying large quantities for their navies. In response to repeated warnings the government finally took steps to grow timber for its own use.

Young oaks were planted on the Santa Rosa lands. Difficulty was experienced in inducing young trees to grow. The successful transplanting of the oak is not easy, unless done at the proper time and in the right way. The plantations at Santa Rosa were generally unsuccessful; but large quantities of acorns were planted, and a fair proportion of them grew. But the chief efforts were directed to pruning, training, and caring for the wild trees. Thickets about them were cut away to let in air and light.

What the ultimate success of the forestry work would have been can not be told. The civil war brought a complete change in war vessels by substituting iron for wood. Forestry work stopped. The timber reserves were neglected. Squatters occupied the land. After a number of years all the reserves except some of the Florida land, were opened to settlement. Mr. Gifford Pinchot, United States forester and chairman of the national conservation commission, addressed the National Irrigation congress recently held at Spokane, Wash., in the course of which he said:

"The most valuable citizen of this or any other country is the man who owns the land from which he makes his living. No other man has such a stake in the country. No other man lends such steadiness and stability to our national life. Therefore, no other question concerns us more intimately than the question of homes. Permanent homes for ourselves, our children, and our nation—this is the central problem. The policy of national

Irrigation is of value to the United States in very many ways, but the greatest of all is this, that national irrigation multiplies the men who own the land from which they make their living. The old saying, 'Who ever heard of a man shouldering his gun to fight for his boarding house,' reflects this great truth, that no man is so ready to defend his country, not only with arms, but with his vote, and his contribution to public opinion as the man with a permanent stake in it, as the man who owns the land from which he makes his living.

"Our country began as a nation of farmers. During the periods that gave it its character, when our independence was won and when our union was preserved, we were preeminently a nation of farmers. We can not, and we ought not, to continue exclusively, or even chiefly, an agricultural country, because one man can raise food enough for many. But the farmer who owns his land is still the backbone of this nation; and one of the things we want most is more of him.

"The man on the farm is valuable to the nation, like any other citizen, just in proportion to his intelligence, character, ability, and patriotism, but unlike the other citizens, also in proportion to his attachment to the soil. That is the principal spring of his steadiness, his sanity, his simplicity and directness, and many of his other desirable qualities. He is the first of home-makers.

"The nation that will lead the world will be a nation of homes. The object of the great conservation movement is just this, to make our country a permanent and prosperous home for ourselves and for our children, and for our children's children, and it is a task that is worth the best thought and effort of any and all of us.

"To achieve this or any other great result, straight thinking and strong action are necessary, and the straight thinking comes first. To make this country what we need to have it we must think clearly and directly about our problems, and above all we must understand what the real problems are. The first thing we need in this country, as President Roosevelt so well set forth in that great message which told what he had been trying to do for the American people, is equality of opportunity for every citizen. No man should have less, and no man ought to ask for any more. Equality of opportunity is the real object of our laws and institutions.

"Equality of opportunity, a square deal for every man, the protection of the citizen against the great concentrations of capital, the intelligent use of laws and institutions for the public good, and the conservation of our natural resources, not for the trusts, but for the people; these are real issues and real problems. Upon such things as these the perpetuity of this country as a nation of homes really depends. We are coming to see that the simple things are the things to work for. More than that, we are coming to see that the plain American citizen is the man to work for. The imagination is staggered by the magnitude of the prize for which we work. If we succeed, there will exist upon this continent a sane, strong people, living through the centuries in a land subdued and controlled for the service of the people, its rightful masters, owned by the many and not by the few. If we fail, the great interests, increasing their control of our natural resources, will thereby control the country more and more, and the rights of the people will fade into the privileges of concentrated wealth."

The diminutive chains of habit are seldom heavy enough to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.—Johnson.

TO BOOST POSTAGE RATES

HITCHCOCK CALLS CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER INCREASE.

Plan is to Raise Cost of Registered Letters from Eight to Ten Cents.

Washington.—Postmaster General Hitchcock has called a conference of postal officials which has for its object the increasing of rates of registering letters from eight to ten cents, an advance in the cost of money orders, and a decrease in the price paid to railroads for carrying the mails.

The conference will be held here Monday. Postal officials from various parts of the country who have knowledge of the operations of the registry division, the money order division and the railway mail service will be on hand to give their views.

The registry officials invited to the conference with the postmaster general are:

James B. Bennett, Chicago; E. S. Post and Edmund Sands, New York; Alden B. Weston, Boston; George Reiter, Cincinnati; Arthur H. Potts, Indianapolis; B. Vignaux, Atlanta; Robert H. Sibley, Kansas City; John A. Leathers, Louisville; Henry Smith, St. Louis; W. G. Duff, Pittsburg; Charles C. Kellogg, Detroit; Harvin S. Burke, Buffalo; J. A. Abbott, Baltimore; Thomas McLeister, Philadelphia.

Announcement of the proposed change was made by Postmaster General Hitchcock. The decision of Mr. Hitchcock to increase the registry fee followed an extended inquiry into the registry system by a special committee appointed by the postmaster general. Mr. Hitchcock and the members of the committee had a long conference Wednesday.

It is understood to be Mr. Hitchcock's purpose to take up the registry system first in considering all branches of the postal service for reorganization wherever greater efficiency and less expenditure may be effected. It is thought that the service may be placed on a more business-like basis without working undue hardship or imposing unreasonable burdens on the public.

President Taft in his message to congress next December will strongly urge the early establishment of a postal savings bank system. Influential members of both the senate and house are urging that the matter be left over until the monetary commission has made its report and ensuing financial legislation has been disposed of.

CENSUS SPECIAL AGENTS

Advisory Staff Has Been Appointed by Director Durand for Temporary Service.

Washington.—The formation of the census schedules, upon which the enumerators will enter the information they secure next April, is one of the most important subjects now before United States Census Director Durand and Assistant Director Willoughby.

The census law authorizes the director to determine the form and subdivision of the inquiries necessary to secure the information ordered by congress.

To assist in this work, Director Durand has secured the co-operation of a score or more of experts in statistics, economics, agriculture, manufactures, etc. They have been appointed expert special agents to serve for a short time while the work of formulating plans is under way and are now assembled in Washington. The agriculture, manufactures, and population schedules are the principal ones under current discussion.

In the formation of the agricultural schedule four of these experts are acting as conferees, J. L. Coulter, H. C. Taylor, C. F. Warren, Jr., and Thomas M. Carver. Mr. Coulter is instructor in agricultural economics in the University of Minnesota. Mr. Taylor is professor of agricultural economics in the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Warren is professor of farm management and farm crops in Cornell university, and Mr. Carver is a professor of economics in Harvard university.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN HONORED

Centenary of the Distinguished Statesman's Birth is Fittingly Celebrated at Paris Hill, Me.

Paris Hill, Me.—All Maine Friday paid tribute to the memory of Hannibal Hamlin, one of the greatest statesmen the Pine Tree state ever produced. This is the centenary of Hamlin's birth in Paris Hill, and the exercises were held in connection with the first "old home week" in Maine. They were witnessed by a large gathering of present and former residents of the state, including many veterans of the civil war who remember Hamlin especially as vice-president during Abraham Lincoln's first term.

The culminating feature of the day's program was the unveiling by the Loyal Legion of a bronze tablet at the house where Hamlin was born.

Shot Down from Ambush.

St. Louis.—Lured from his office by a telephone call, Louis Denny, proprietor of the Brentwood Soda & Supply Company, probably was fatally wounded by George Synder.

Master Bakers Adjourn.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The national convention of the Association of Master Bakers adjourned after electing officers for the coming year and selecting Baltimore, Md., as the next convention city.

Kentucky Items of Interest

OMAHA, NEB., CHOSEN

By Associated Advertising Clubs of America for Next Meeting Place.

Louisville, Ky.—Virginia oratory re-established a reputation for doing things when W. E. Dabney, of Richmond, Va., went into the convention and by a real oration won a vote of 107 in favor of his town for the next convention. Omaha was finally selected, however, having pledged many cities. S. C. Dobb, of Atlanta, was elected president after a spectacular contest. Other officers were chosen as follows: W. E. Campbell, Kansas City, first vice president; P. S. Flores, Indianapolis, secretary; Leo Landau, St. Louis, treasurer; Ray Woltz, Chicago, permanent sergeant-at-arms; directors, Will M. Clemms, Memphis; I. H. Sawyer, St. Louis; Orva G. Williams, Chicago; S. K. Evans, New York, and P. V. Collins, Minneapolis.

SHUBERTS GET A THEATER.

Auditorium in Lexington Leased by Them for Five Years.

Lexington, Ky.—The Shuberts, in their fight against Klaw and Erlanger, have added another showhouse to their list. Through a contract between J. M. Perkins, of Frankfort, and the local board of park commissioners, they get the Auditorium, in this city, for five years, beginning October 1, at an annual rental of \$400 and the understanding that the citizens of Lexington are to have the use of the house free for all public functions for which it was built upon the giving of 15 days' notice. Something like \$5,000 is to be expended in improvements, which, at the expiration of the lease, will become the property of the city.

Louisville, Ky.—Over 400 republican chieftains sweltered here at a big banquet tendered United States Senator Bradley.

Maysville, Ky.—Robert T. Cummings, who committed suicide in Cincinnati, was a native of Maysville, Ky., aged 44 years. He was a grandson of the late James H. Hall, founder of the Hall plow works, this city.

Henderson, Ky.—The proposed 15-day race meet of the Albuquerque Fair and Racing association closed at the end of the fourth day's racing. Attachment suits amounting to between \$700 and \$800 were filed.

Frankfort, Ky.—The state marksmanship record at the 500-yard range was broken at Camp J. Franklin Bell by Maj. Felix Kerrick, of the First regiment, who made a score of 48 out of a possible 50 at the long range.

Henderson, Ky.—Will K. Ball, 44, shot and killed T. D. Duke, who has been doing the starting at the Albuquerque Race association meet here. Duke died within five minutes after he was shot. Ball hurred to the officers and is now in custody.

Louisville Ky.—A. T. MacDonald, formerly managing editor of the Louisville Herald, but more recently secretary of the Louisville Commercial club, resigned the latter position to become the corresponding secretary of a local life insurance company.

Beattyville, Ky.—William Mays, Charles Duty, G. J. Gentry and G. Wilkins, United States revenue men, captured a large moonshine still, 20 gallons of liquor and 200 gallons of beer at Ida May, a mining camp near this place. The still was running at full blast, with James Price and Millard Botner, Sr., operating it.

Greenup, Ky.—Democrats nominated Howard Williams for representative; J. Watt Womack, county judge; Judge W. T. Cole county attorney; J. T. Lawson, sheriff; Stephen Howland, clerk; John Prichard, school superintendent; John Young, jailer; Morris Vanbiber, assessor.

Frankfort, Ky.—Capt. James Blackburn confirmed the report from Washington that former Senator Blackburn will resign his position as governor general of the Panama canal and retire on his farm in Woodford county, where he will make a specialty of raising Shetland ponies.

Louisville, Ky.—William Mahoney filed suit in the circuit court against Ed Alvey, the well-known sporting man, to recover \$8,473 which he claims he lost in gambling with Alvey within the past five years. The petition states that the money was lost in betting, gambling and wagering in sums of \$5 and over.

Louisville, Ky.—James Vaughn, Cincinnati farm hand, astonished 2,000 Louisville baseball rooters by his stellar all-round work. Almost single handed he defeated the Columbus club, 6 to 0, allowing but three hits. He also made four hits himself, including a triple; he stole the only two bases, and fanned seven men.

Gallipolis, O.—The A. P. Uhrig Jewelry Co. filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. The liabilities are placed at \$20,000, with assets about \$10,000.

MILITIA ELECTS OFFICERS.

First Regiment Refuses to Ratify Morris Gifford as Lieutenant Colonel.

Frankfort, Ky.—The First regiment officers and men refused to ratify the appointment of Morris Gifford as lieutenant colonel. H. C. Grinstead was unopposed for colonel and received every vote cast. The majors are: Henry E. Mechling, First battalion; George D. Lee, Second battalion, and Felix Kerrick, Third battalion. Second battalion, Company F, elected G. E. Frazee, captain; H. Catler, first lieutenant, and C. K. Nafur, second lieutenant. Company K elected R. L. Harris, captain; E. W. Sang, first lieutenant, and J. W. Laswell, second lieutenant. Company H elected Wolsey Cayce captain, to succeed W. R. Harris. Third battalion, Company D, elected G. W. Seymour, Jr., captain, and Forest Moss, first lieutenant.

BANK TELLER ARRESTED

On Charge of Embezzlement Preferred by National Bank Examiner Johnson.

Louisville, Ky.—As the result of a consuming passion for diamonds and fine clothes, Fred G. Miller, who resigned his position as teller of the Third National bank, this city, August 11, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement preferred by National Bank Examiner Percy Johnson. Miller's peculations are said to amount to more than \$6,000, and the National Surety Company, Miller's surety, has already paid \$4,871.36 to the bank. According to the officials of the bank the examination is not yet complete, and the alleged shortage will probably amount to \$6,000. It is said Miller secured the money interest fund due time depositors on their certificates.

PROSECUTING MEMBERS

Of Pool Who Disposed of Crops to Outsiders Is Burley Tobacco Society.

Lexington, Ky.—The Burley Tobacco society is taking action in various parts of the state against members of its pool in 1907 and 1908, who, after signing a pledge to sell only to pool members, disposed of their crops to outsiders. At Maysville the board of control of the Burley society filed suit against Thomas Malone for \$5,800, against C. M. Sidwell for \$640 and Patrick Collins for \$2,500, alleging they had violated the pledge. All will be prosecuted under the provisions of the Crecelius law, passed by the last Kentucky legislature, which prohibits such sales.

Frankfort, Ky.—Mrs. James A. Murray, daughter of Joseph Deline, the noted French chemist and soldier, died of apoplexy. She was a sister-in-law of Charles Reynolds, a prominent Republican politician.

Lexington, Ky.—Judge A. M. J. Cochran has issued an order in the federal court of Richmond dismissing the suit of the Continental Realty Co. vs. C. J. Little and W. L. Taylor for \$496,000.

Louisville, Ky.—The fifth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America was begun here when Mayor Grinstead welcomed the delegates and "threw the gates of the city wide open to them."

Henderson, Ky.—In a suit filed here in the circuit court a receiver is asked for the Southern Coal and Transportation Co., of Grafton, W. Va., incorporated under the laws of Kentucky and doing business at Robards, this county.

Lexington, Ky.—Secretary Clay, of the Lexington Commercial club, says he has been advised by local warehousemen that 2,000 will be required to handle the tobacco that will come to the local market in loose leaf the coming winter.

Louisville Ky.—An echo of the failure of the old Masonic Bank, which 18 years ago carried thousands to poverty, was heard in Judge Miller's court when Nathan Kahn was appointed to locate the depositors with whom the institution has not yet settled.

Greenup, Ky.—Edward Conley, Constable Joseph and Noah Watkins were shot and seriously wounded in a fight here. Joseph and Watkins attempted to arrest Conley, who wrenched a rifle from Joseph's hand and shot both Joseph and Watkins. Joseph then secured the rifle and shot Conley.

Louisville, Ky.—Promoters of the independent democratic ticket here, headed by Owen Taylor for mayor, announced their complete ticket for the salaried and non-salaried offices. The ticket is now complete, with the exception of the nominees for councilmen, magistrates and constables.

Frankfort, Ky.—Judge James P. Gregory was re-elected lieutenant colonel of the First Kentucky regiment. Leslie M. Kayo was chosen captain of Co. H. W. H. McCullough was elected captain of Co. B; R. H. Lucas, first lieutenant, and B. H. Davis, 2d lieutenant. O. B. Tice was chosen 2d lieutenant of Co. D.

LEGAL TO SPEND MONEY

Under Sullivan School Law to Carry Children to and From School.

Frankfort, Ky.—Judge O'Rear, of the court of appeals, decided that it is legal for the county board of education to spend money under the Sullivan school law to carry children to and from school in districts where the schools have been consolidated. Judge O'Rear refused to grant an injunction prayed for by the citizens of McCracken against the county board of that county, which is spending the money hauling children to school at Lone Oak, where several of the county schools have been consolidated. Judge W. M. Reed had held that the consolidation could be made, but that the money could not be used, so that Judge O'Rear reverses this opinion.

INNOCENT MAN PARDONED

By Acting Gov. Cox After Having Served Four Years on Charge of Murder.

Frankfort, Ky.—After serving four years in the penitentiary on the charge of murder Frank Ward, of Laurel county, was pardoned by Acting Gov. Cox. During a general row at Pittsburg, Laurel county, Goff, an innocent bystander, was shot, and Frank Ward, George Ward and J. B. Landrum were indicted for the killing. The two latter were acquitted, and Landrum wrote to Gov. Willson that the had killed Goff, but that it was an accident.

INJUNCTION GRANTED

Preventing City of Lexington Adopting 25-Year Water Contract.

Lexington, Ky.—The hearing on the J. P. Hostetter intervening petition for an injunction against the city of Lexington to prevent the adoption of a 25-year water contract with the Lexington Hydraulic and Manufacturing Co. was concluded in the circuit court, and Judge Watts Parker granted the injunction, as he had previously ruled in the case of J. T. Slade, petitioning for the same purpose. The Slade case is now before the court of appeals, and a decision is expected September 20.

WORLD-BEATING JERSEY HERD

Is Desire of J. N. Camden in Purchasing Famous Bull Ibsen.

Lexington, Ky.—In closing a deal with W. S. Dixon, of Brandon, Wis., for the purchase of the famous bull, Ibsen, and four heifers, J. N. Camden, the millionaire owner of the Hartland and Spring Hill farms, in Woodford county, and president of the Kentucky Racing association, announced his intention to get together a herd of Jerseys second to none in the world. Ibsen and the heifers were recently imported from the Isle of Jersey.

Lexington, Ky.—Herr Raymond Kessler and Herr Max Caspari, of Berlin, Germany, were here purchasing horses for the German army. They bought of Tevis Wilkerson and Richard Wilson four thoroughbreds.

Frankfort, Ky.—After sticking faithfully by her husband for many years, Mrs. Henry Youtsey has sued for divorce, believing that the alleged murderer of William Goebel never will be released from prison.

Cynthiana, Ky.—Herman Frank Rohs, son of Henry B. Rohs, jeweler, of Cincinnati, who has been employed by his uncle, H. A. Rohs, jeweler, of this city, is missing. Rohs is 20 years old, has fair complexion, blue eyes, is 5 feet 6 inches tall and wears glasses.

Frankfort, Ky.—Acting Gov. Cox issued commissions to Maj. T. C. Holloway, Maj. Charles W. Hibbitt and Capt. Irvin Lindenberg, members of the medical department of the First regiment. Judge W. H. Holt was appointed special circuit judge for Carter county.

Lexington, Ky.—Judge Cochran, of the United States court, granted the prayer of the Braznell Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., and President Coffin, of Indianapolis, that a receiver be appointed for the new Bell-Jellco Coal Co., a half-million-dollar corporation, with headquarters here.

Paducah, Ky.—Ground was broken at Metropolis, Ill., opposite here, on the Burlington extension from Herrin, Ill., to this city. Engineers declare the extension is the first move by the Burlington to establish a through route to the Gulf for a share of the expected Panama canal trade.

Lexington, Ky.—Several directors of the Kentucky association held a meeting to discuss the question of a fall race meeting here. It was decided to postpone the matter until about September 10, when a full session of the board can be had.

Paducah, Ky.—A petition, signed by masters and pilots of boats plying between Paducah and Cairo has been sent to the secretary of war protesting against the granting of a permit to the Burlington railroad to erect a bridge across the Ohio river a few miles below this place.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

START RIGHT NOW

Well begun is half done. No one knows who said that first, but every one who has heard it agrees that it is right and there is nowhere that it is truer than in regard to learning and schooling. The best time to start getting an education is the first chance you will get, and that chance comes in the Fall Term. Don't miss it.

There used to be a custom of waiting till the winter term before starting in school, but it is passing. Every fall there are more students entering Berea, because they are learning that it pays to be there for the first day of the first week of the first term. So here they will be Sept. 15. Better be among them. You will find that it pays. Here are just a few of the reasons—expenses are less—fall is the best time to study—the crowd is less, and teachers can help each student more—but especially, you get a good start that will take you thru the whole year just a-flying.

HE COMES!

WHISPERING SMITH.

JACKSON COUNTY. ANNVILLE

Annville, Aug. 23.—The school at this place is progressing nicely with Mr. R. Rader as teacher.—Mr. Thos. Medlock who had the misfortune of getting both legs broken more than a week ago is improving some and it is hoped he will soon be well again.—Mr. William Medlock from Breathitt County is visiting his brothers at this place.—Mr. William Belcher from Breathitt County has been visiting friends at Annville for the last few days.—Mr. Bob Johnson of Moore's Creek has sold his farm to Lee Bowling for \$1,600. Think he is going to locate at Berea.—Mr. Frank W. King of Hyden, visited at the home of Mr. E. Pennington Saturday and Sunday. He is going on the road as traveling salesman for a hardware Company and is going to move his family here this week.—Mr. J. H. Short and A. J. Smith called on the merchants here today and took dinner at Mrs. John Medlock's.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Messier of McKee made a business trip to this place and stayed over night at E. Pennington's.—The work for the foundation of the College building is progressing nicely under the management of E. Pennington and L. J. Webb.—Those who attended the social at Mr. W. R. Jones from here were: Misses Mattie Medlock, Mollie Johnson, and Messrs. L. T. Medlock and Charlie Davidson. They all report a jolly time.

Annville, Aug. 30.—The farmers are quite busy with their fodder.—The infant of Mr. R. W. Strong has scarlet fever.—Mr. Tom Medlock who has a broken leg is getting better.—Miss Mattie Medlock, Miss Mollie Johnson, and Mr. Jesse Truett visited Miss Lizzie Johnson Sunday.—Mr. Caleb Cope and Pleas Cope visited Mrs. Nancy Johnson Sunday.—Mr. Wm. Johnson and Mr. G. P. Hacker are holding a revival at Sand Gap this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Charley Smith dined with Mrs. Polly Akemons Sunday.—Mr. Frank King and family moved back from Bull Creek this week.

\$600.00 REWARD!

For the arrest and detention of these two men, wanted for the murder of James Lane



ERNEST HAYS



LEONARD ABNEY

or \$300 for the arrest and detention of either. \$400 of this reward has been offered by Gov. Willson on behalf of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and \$200 is offered by relatives of the murdered man. The men are probably not together now. This reward will remain open till both are brought to justice. Both are young men, about 21 years of age.

HAYS is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, light blue eyes, medium light hair, weight about 155 pounds. ABNEY is about 5 feet 3 inches in height, complexion dark, black hair and black eyes, has a little impediment in his speech, weight about 135 to 140 pounds. Send notice of arrest to the Sheriff of Madison County.

Mr. Henry Rader and family are visiting Mr. E. Pennington this week.

HUGH.

Hugh, Aug. 28.—Mr. Noel Alexander made a trip to Kerby Knob Friday night.—Mrs. Tom Click was the guest of her parents Thursday.—Mrs. Ola Tudor and children of Ohio are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bengt.—Mrs. Luther Kimberlain of Dreyfus and Mrs. Jones Bengt of Panoia visited relatives at this place last week.—Miss Eva Baker gave an apple peeling Thursday night.—Miss Lucy Ogg and Lonnie Hudson were the guests of Mrs. Gordon Dean Friday evening.—Alice Hale of Speedwell was the guest of Lloyd Hale Sunday.—Miss Lillie Kimberlain was the guest of Maggie Bengt Sunday evening.—Several of this place attended church at Pilot Knob Sunday.—Protracted meeting begins at this place the second Sunday in next month. A large attendance is desired.—Curt Hudson and sister, China, Maggie Bengt and Dora Ely attended church at Pilot Knob Friday night.

GREENHALL

Greenhall, Aug. 30.—Died, Thursday morning the little daughter of Luther Bishop. We extend to them our heart felt sympathy.—J. D. Pierson has been on the sick list for the past week but is now well.—Miss Florence Pierson is very sick.—There is much scarlet fever through this section.—Dr. J. A. Mahaffey has had a bad spell of rheumatism or something similar.—Charles Venable has a contract to build Jim Bowls a new dwelling and is getting along at it fine.—W. B. Pierson has ordered a set of carpenter tools and will work as partner with Chas. Venable.—John and Clifton Wilson returned from the London fair Friday.—Andy Pierson and wife visited Mrs. Pierson's parents Saturday and Sunday.—Died, the past week two small babies of Mr. L. V. Morris and wife.—The suit against Andy Pierson for breach of peace on the family of Sherman Culton and for shooting on the public highway was dismissed.—J. N. Smith & Co. are doing a good business selling goods, buying and shipping country produce and farming.—Dr. Clark who has been very sick for several days is able to go about again.—J. D. Pierson is doing a good business with his picture gallery now and is giving some extraordinary bargains in portrait work.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of visiting the Hickory Flat school Friday and making a picture of about sixty fine bright boys and girls who are doing good work under the management of Hardin Long. I want to congratulate Mr. Long for the good work he is doing every thing seemed to be moving along so nice and the school room was so nicely arranged, being decorated with pictures, ornamented and perfumed with wild flowers. There were a number of visitors present who all seemed well pleased. Several of the boys and girls delivered good speeches one of which was from the teacher that made us all laugh till we cried.—There is a great demand thru here for seed wheat and most all who had wheat have sold in order to accommodate parties who wanted to sow. We will have a new threshing next year and there is talk of a roller mill being put up at Booneville.—J. N. Smith and wife visited Geo. Tinscher Sunday.—J. D. Pierson, Bent Pierson and family visited J. S.

Pierson Sunday and enjoyed the pleasure of eating a number of fine melons.—Mrs. Phoebe Pierson has sent out invitations to the young folks of the neighborhood to attend an apple cutting tonight.—There will be a Sunday school teachers association at Canons Chapel Saturday, Sept. 11th. Every one invited.—The Greenhall baseball team will play the school in the afternoon or any other team present.

WELCHBURG

Welchburg, Aug. 30.—There will be preaching at Conway church Wednesday night, Sept. 1st. Every one invited.—Mrs. Henry Rader of Jackson is visiting relatives at this place.—Sunday school at Collier is progressing nicely.—Charley Herndon of Booneville has been with friends and relatives at this place for a few days.—Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Brannaman and family of Wildie, visited her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Moore last week.—Mr. Riley Cornett purchased a yearling mule of Richard Cornett for one hundred and twelve dollars.—Corn crops are very good in this County.—W. A. Rader and C. F. Moore killed a copperhead snake Sunday evening measuring three and one half feet in length.

ISAACS

Isaacs, Aug. 30.—We are having some very dry weather at present.—Mrs. Sarah Davidson of Disputanta is visiting in this vicinity.—Mrs. Bell Lake and Miss Manda Lake of Loam have been visiting friends near here the past week.—Miss Susie Watson, teacher at Indian Creek school attended the teacher's association at Gray Hawk Saturday.—Mr. John D. Carmack, who has been very ill with typhoid is much better.—Mrs. Vina McQueen is very sick.—The Rev. Messrs. Wm. Wise and Samuel Johnson held a series of meetings at Friendship the past week.—The Rev. G. P. Hacker has been holding a series of meetings at Letter Box.—Mr. and Mrs. George Davis attended church at Friendship Sunday and took dinner with Mr. M. Turner.—Mr. Walter Roach of Louisville has returned home accompanied by his cousin, Mr. Roy Roach.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, Aug. 29.—Tax collecting day yesterday proved to be a very successful one for the Deputy Sheriff seemed to get quite a sum of money.—School at Long Branch is progressing nicely with H. N. Dean as teacher.—Grover Drew a young teacher of Evergreen passed through here to pay a visit to some of his former pupils at Hugh.—Several young folks of this vicinity attended church today at Pine Grove.—Rabe Reece and wife of Shirley, visited Sunday at H. N. Dean's.—Quite a crowd attended Squire Dean's court Saturday to hear the trial of Roxie Rogers, alias White, charged with house breaking and stealing which charge the examination court thought was sufficiently proved for him to hold her to answer to the grand jury in the sum of \$250 which bond she failed to execute and was delivered to A. M. Powell Deputy Sheriff to take to jail.—Gentry Rose and wife of Alcorn are visiting Berry Seters and wife of this place.—Pat Cruse who is charged with being an accessory to the murder of James Lane is preparing to start to Richmond, to be at his examining trial on August 31.

ORPHA.

Orpha, Aug. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Logan Farmer visited at C. E. Smith's Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. John Frost, who shot himself is improving.—Mrs. Lucy A. Madden and daughter were the guests of Mrs. Mary Farmer Sunday.—Mr. Preston Lakes and wife visited Mrs. Lake's father Saturday.—Mrs. Prona Campbell was a visitor at Mr. Marion Rader's Sunday evening.—There was a gooseberry stemming at Mr. S. L. Farmer's Tuesday night. A large crowd was there and enjoyed a fine time.—Mrs. Minnie Rader and Cora Madden picked a fine lot of gooseberries Saturday on Wild Dog. Mr. Leonard Farmer called on Miss Nannie Mays Sunday.—Mr. W. G. Barrett has bought a farm at Clover Bottom. He will move to it soon.—Lucian Farmer is sick.—Messrs. Marion Rader, Preston Lakes, James Campbell and Robert Sparks visited at Lee Taylor's Sunday.

PARROT.

Parrot, Aug. 30.—A series of meetings conducted by the Rev. Messrs Pearl Hacker and A. B. Gabbard has just closed at this place with four additions to the church.—Mr. Roy E. Rader and L. T. Medlock of Annville attended church at this place Saturday night and Sunday.—A number of people from Mt. Zion attended church at Shiloh Sunday.—Mr. Phee Hellard of Isaacs attended church here Sunday and Sunday night.—A very large number of people from Letter Box attended the Big Laurel County Fair Wednesday and Thursday.—Mr. Fred Lakes and sister Susan, have been spending the week end with their brother Jerry of this place.—The bean stringing at H. R. Dyche's Monday night was well attended.

HURLEY

Hurley, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Alabama Hillard of Savoy, Ill is visiting friends and relatives near here.—The crop outlook here is still good.—Quite a

He Comes! Whispering Smith

large crowd from this place attended church at Bethel last Saturday and Sunday. The services being conducted by B. H. Cole.—School is still progressing nicely.—Miss Susie Watson went home Friday. She expects to attend the teacher's association at Gray Hawk.—Mrs. Green McCollum is visiting relatives near Loam.—Wiley Roberts has returned home from Ill.—Perry McCollum has been erecting a dwelling on his farm, on Horse Lick. He expects to move some time this fall.—Apples are very scarce in this community.—The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jake Gabbard cut her hand very badly.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

FOR SALE.—Tract of land lying on the Duck Fork of Sturgeon just above Hamp Flanery's and Wm. Ross' homes, in one of the best neighborhoods in Owsley County. It contains about 80 acres. Will sell for \$500. For further information address Josie Isaacs, proprietor, Middletown, Ohio, or W. W. Wilson, Travellers Rest, Ky.

TRAVELERS REST.

Travellers Rest, Aug. 23.—We are having some very fine growing showers. Crops look very well.—Mrs. Ida Rowlett paid Banford a short visit Saturday.—Since the whiskey left Owsley to a certain extent, we are having better times.—Quite a crowd went from here on the excursion to Cincinnati Sunday.—There was preaching at Moores School house Sunday and five were baptized by C. B. Bowman.—Vesta and Roscoe Roberts visited J. B. Rowlett Saturday and Sunday last.—Brother Brown closed his revival meeting Saturday night at Vincent. He has done much good.—J. G. Rowlett made a business trip thru the lower counties and met with some bad luck on his trip.

PUBLIC SALE

OF
FARM, LIVE STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

On account of a change in business of my sons and myself, which is my only reason for selling, I will offer at public auction on the premises on

Thursday, September 16, 1909
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

My Fine Blue Grass Farm, Containing 273 Acres

To be surveyed to the purchaser, located five miles east of Harrodsburg, three miles north of Bergin and two miles west of Shakerston, on Chatham pike, adjoining the Lexington pike. This is one of the finest agricultural and stock farms in Kentucky. It is probably the best watered place in the blue grass country, every field on the place being abundantly supplied with never-failing water. The place is fertile and superior for the cultivation of tobacco, hemp, corn and wheat. The farm is equipped for tobacco raising with two big barns. The stock barn is second to none. 150 acres are in blue grass and the remainder in a high state of cultivation. The dwelling contains eight large rooms, large veranda and is surrounded by all necessary outbuildings.

TERMS: One third cash and the remainder in one, two, three and four years with 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, from date of deed.

Will sell at same time and place the following stock: Six head of big mare mules; sixty head of cattle; sixty head of hogs; Jersey cattle, two sweepsteaks; besides farming machinery, such as binders, mowers, wagons, plows, harness and many other things too numerous to mention. Terms on personal property: On all sums of \$20 and under cash, over that amount a four month's negotiable note without interest. Burgoon on the ground, and plenty of it.

D. B. CHATHAM,
HARRODSBURG, - - - KENTUCKY

LEVI

Levi, Aug. 24.—Children's Day at Clifty church, Sunday was well attended and every one seemed to enjoy the day. The programme was well rendered. Miss Elsie Wilson represented the Goddess of Liberty, she was clad gracefully in robes of white carrying a large American flag while gallantly, the music and steps gave vent to the happy old soldiers standing near with hearts swelling with joy for their battles of long ago. After the programme the Rev. Messrs. D. W. Brown and S. K. Ramey gave an interesting talk on patriotism. We owe many thanks to the missionary lady Miss Hubbard, for the good and

useful work she has done in this vicinity. We are sorry to have her leave us.—Willie, the little son of Morgan Flanery has been very ill for a few days but is improving.—Misses Lillian Flanery and Lucy Price are planning to attend the meeting at Pleasant Grove this week.—Miss Edna Hubbard from Wisconsin visited Elsie Wilson Thursday night.—Mrs. Fannine Wilder is visiting her folks at home this week.—Nearly everyone is planning to attend the Baptist Association at Macedonia the first Saturday and Sunday in Sept.—The tent meeting will be held at Clifty next week, beginning on the

(Continued on fifth page.)

THE BEST PAPER FOR YOU IS THE CITIZEN

THE CITIZEN gives you more than the worth of your money, and is growing better all the time. Just compare it with the other newspapers you see. You can get others as cheap, but either they are not as good, or they are not made for the mountains, or they do not give as much. Just look at a few of the things we are giving you now. **NEWS**—all the news of the world, of this country and of the state that is worth reading. All the news of the mountains that we can get, and more than any other paper gives. All the news of dozens of mountain towns, where correspondents write to us every little while. **CATTLE**—All the latest cattle prices, also the prices on ties, sheep and hogs, grain, etc. **FARM HINTS**—A good column and sometimes more of hints that will help in the work on the farm. **HOME HINTS**—Good hints on housekeeping by an expert. **SCHOOL**—A running article on how to teach, to make your school one of the best in the state, by one of the best teachers in the state. **THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON**—A full column every week. **STORIES**—A fine, good, interesting, exciting serial story all the time, and often a good short story a week. **TEMPERANCE**—A column of good reading about temperance. **AND OTHER THINGS**—You all know how many other good things you get in THE CITIZEN, many of the things that you can't get in any other paper. . . . And all for \$1.00, the price of lots of poorer papers. That is our best bargain. Don't miss it. Send in your dollar for another year, if your subscription is out.

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In order to make our offer still more attractive, we arrange to give subscribers bargains with their paper. We used to give some of these things away, but we have made the paper so much better that we cannot afford to do that any more. You can get all these things with THE CITIZEN cheaper than any where else, and besides get a better paper than you can get any where else. These are the offers:—

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- No. 2:—The Farmers Rapid Calculator.** A thirty five cent book that is worth several dollars to any up to date farmer. It tells what you want to know about almost anything on the farm. It is a good book on diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; tells you how to know what is the matter and what to do. It gives figures, tells you how to reckon interest if you have borrowed or loaned money, or how many bushels of corn there are in a load that weighs so much, or how many brick to build a chimney a crib, or in a pile, and how much seed it takes to plant an acre, or how many brick to build a chimney and lots of things of that kind. And it has places for you to keep account of your expenses and earnings, and of what you bought and sold, and anything else you want to remember. If you are a farmer, it is just the thing you want. The Calculator 35 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.35 for \$1.10.
- No. 3:—The National Handy Package.** Just the thing your wife has been looking for. Needles and pins of all kinds. More than a quarter's worth, but it usually sells for a quarter. We sell it with The Citizen for ten cents. Handy Package, 25 cents, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.25 for \$1.10.
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- No. 6:—A book for teachers, "Teaching a District School."** By Prof. J. W. Dinsmore. Every teacher ought to have a copy of this book. It has been officially adopted by the Reading Circles Boards of seven states, Kentucky being one of them. If you haven't got it subscribe now for The Citizen and get it. The book \$1.00. The Citizen \$1.00. Both worth \$2.00 for \$1.00.

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